e Minima Donnal,

To. 2349.—Vol. L.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES. [The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

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Svery Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of ich will be forwarded regularly on application), containing sing prices of the week.

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marvon Cop., 17s. 5d.
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st Van, 22.
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st Van, 23.
st Van, 24.
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learoy, 10s. 6d.
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mada, 9s.
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policy 40 East Lovell, 16s.
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100 Port Phillip, 8s. 6d.
40 Port Nigel.
100 Pestarena, 6s.
100 Port Nigel.
100 Pestarena, 6s.
100 Port Phillip, 8s. 6d.
40 Port Nigel.
100 Pestarena, 6s.
100 Port Phillip, 8s. 6d.
100 Pestarena, 6s.
100 Perton, 6s.
100 Pestarena, 6s.
101 Pingstaff, 14s.
102 Pingstaff, 14s.
103 Prince of Wales.
25 Ruby, £6 19s.
26 Ruby, £6 19s.
27 Ruby, £6 19s.
28 Ruby, £6 19s.
29 Ruby, £6 19s.
29 Ruby, £6 19s.
20 Richmond, £15½.
20 Ruby, £6 19s.
25 Ruby, £6 19s.
26 Ruby, £6 19s.
27 Ruby, £6 19s.
28 Ruby, £6 19s.
29 Ruby, £6 19s.
29 Ruby, £6 19s.
29 Ruby, £6 19s.
20 Richmond, £15½.
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20 Ruby, £6 19s.
20 Richmond, £15½.
20 Richmond, £15 onsolidated, 10s. ape Copper, £41%, clecath, £55%, on Pedro, 5s. 6d. evals Moyar, 36s. 6d evon Cons., £13%, ewent, £2%, Rom. Gravels, 14s. ast Crebor. berhardt, £2 16s. 3d

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| Price about. | Pr

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See Mr. REYNOLDS's remarks on page 973.

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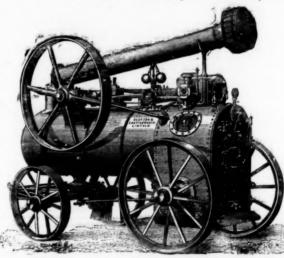
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In England—The London Mixing Journal, and leading Cornishmen.
In California—The Mining and Scientific Press, and principal Miners,

MAPS OF THE MINES, AND OF UTAH TERRITORY.

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Also, NEW MAP OF LITTLE AND BIG COTTON WOOD MINING DISTRICTS.
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THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISES,
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THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated smooths and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for adversely to the Iron Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades of Offices of the Review: 7. Westminator Chambers, S.W. Offices of the Review: 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W. Remittances payable to W. T. Pringla

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ALTO:

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REVIEW

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint stock companies have been duly registered: The following joint stock companies have been duly registered:—
THE TORHILL COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000L, in shares of 5L. To purchase the
"Grove Mill," Bacup, Lancashire, together with the plant and effects,
and to carry on the business. The subscribers (who take 10 shares)
are — T. Barronclough, Bacup; P. J. Cropper, Bacup; S. Graves,
Bacup; R. Ludd, Bacup; John Pilling, Bacup; James Pilling, Bacup;
at Taylor, Bacup.

Bacup; R. Ludd, Bacup; John Pilling, Bacup; James Pilling, Bacup; J.H. Taylor, Bacup.

THE LADIES' CO-OPERATIVE CIGARETTE ASSOCIATION (Limited),

—Capital 5000l., in shares of 5l. To purchase, carry on, and extend the business of the Ladies' Co-operative Association, situate at 14s, Marylebone-road.

The subscribers are—C. E. Jones, 12, St. Mary's-square, 2; C. A. Flavell, 14, Devonport-street, 1 H. E. Benigold, 24, Keppel-street, 1; S. Reed, 67, Warren-street, 1; J. Ingate, 3, Bloomfield-road, 1; A. H. Samson, Northolt, 2; D. L. Rivers, 46, Upper collector-place, 1.

Gloster-place, 1.

LA CITE (Limited).—Capital 10,000L, in shares of 10L. To print and publish a newspaper dealing with commerce and finance. The subscribers are—J. M. McLean, 2, Ovington-square, 100; W. Arbuthnot, 8, Park Crescent, 100; T. J. Bulling, South Hackney, 1; M. Brousson, Denmark Hill, 1; G. Masson, 69, Berner's-street, 1; B. Raffin, Gipsy Hill, 1; W. R. Patrick, 30, Throgmorton-street, 1.

THE CALLAO "BIS" GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 130,000L, in shares of 1L. To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, each and develope gold mines, minerals, and principles.

20,000l., in shares of 1l. To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, rork, and develope gold mines, minerals, and mining rights in the miled States of Venezuela, and to adopt and carry out an agreement Thied States of Venezuela, and to adopt and carry out an agreement made between the Private Investors' Association (Limited) of the first part, the Mines Investment Association (Limited) of the second part, and J. H. Thornton as a trustee for the company. To render markeable, sell, and dispose of the minerals so acquired, reserving the power to grant or sell licences for working any or all the properties belonging to the company. The subscribers (who take one share each) 'are—R. T. Gladstone, 2, Norris-street, no occupation; J. H. Thornton, 44, Finsbury Pavement, accountant; H. Nelson, 37, Cambridge Terrace, surgeon; J. Wykes, Wansted, colonial broker; F. Holman, Clapton, accountant; W. A. Wheatley, Rotherhithe, stationer; W. R. Atkinson, Kennington, stationer. The first directors shall be appointed by the subscribers, the number not to exceed seven or be less than three, and the qualification to be at least one share. Each director is to receive a remuneration of 100L per annum, and 50L in addition when the dividend amounts to 10 per cent, and a further

gr be less than three, and the qualification to be at least one share. Each director is to receive a remuneration of 1002, per annum, and 50% in addition when the dividend amounts to 10 per cent., and a further 50%, per annum in respect of each additional 5%, per cent.

The Hungahian Copper Company (Limited).—Capital 60,000%, in shares of 1%. To purchase the interest of the Matra Mining Union in certain copper, silver, and gold mining properties, situate in the district of Heves, Hungary, together with the plant, machinery, and other effects, &c., belonging thereto. To work, explore, develope, and maintain the mines, minerals, and other properties of the company, and to carry on the business of raising, working, winning, and selling copper and other ores, metals, and minerals in all branches, and to smelt, manufacture, and render merchantable any substances to be obtained from the mines of the company. To deal in, sell, and dispose of ores and minerals generally. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. Furbach, Barnsbury, clerk; J. D. Churchill, 23, Langdon-road, engineer; G. W. Benning, Forest Gate, law clerk; A. Stein, 17, Great Winchester-street, writer to the signet; A. Kerly, 14, Great Winchester-street, solicitor; A. Thiselton, Peckham, clerk; W. Garbutt, East Dulwich, clerk. The following are the first director:—Messrs. F. Hunt, F. F. Powell, and H. L. Phillips, the latter to be the permanent managing director. The board must not exceed for members or be less than three.

The WOODHOBN COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000%, is bares of 10%. The acquisition of the lease, or renewal thereof of

THE WOODHORN COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,0001., n shares of 101. The acquisition of the lease, or renewal thereof, of sams and mines of coal under the Woodhorn estate, Northumberand, granted by G. M. D. Waddilove unto N. G. Lambert, M. W. sert, and W. B. Cole, for a period of 42 years, carrying on the said ollieries, mines, and mineral properties, and the searching for, ex-avating, and working these generally, including the sale and disposal cavating, and working these generally, including the sale and disposal of the produce thereof and of any other properties that may come into the possession of the company. To do all things necessary for carrying on the business of colliery proprietor, coke and fire-clay manufacturer, brickmaker, &c. The subscribers are—N. G. Lambert, Ux-bridge, colliery owner, 270; M. W. Lambert, Whitby, colliery owner, 100; R. M. Byass, Chipping Norton, colliery owner, 100; W. R. Cole, Jemond, mining engineer, 80; E. Stout, Jesmond, manufacturer, 5; J. Walton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 50; M. H. Lambert, Whitby, equire, 10. The subscribers shall appoint the first directors, the qualification being shares of the value of 2000L.

THE ROCHDALE TEMPORARY ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000L, in shares of 5L. To carry on the general business of a money lending and financial agency, receiving deposits, &c. The exbscribers are—D. Turner, Rochdale, 20; J. Handley, Rochdale, 4; E. Greenwood, Rochdale, 4; G. Woolfenden, Rochdale, 4; W. Dale, Royton, 4; E. Lord, Rochdale, 4; T. Pickles, Rochdale, 1.

THAMES SCREW FERRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000L, in shares of 5L. To build, maintain, and work steam and other boats on the Theory. The expectition of the Theory.

AMES SCREW FERRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000l., pres of 5l. To build, maintain, and work steam and other boats a the Thames. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—
i. Vavasseur, Founders' Hall; J. Ives, 10, John-street; W. D.
night, Silvertown; H. R. Worthington, Ealing; C. Reilly, 23, St.
within's-lane; T. S. Fardell, 4, Crescent, Minories; G. L. Morton,
l. Clook-lane

II, Cloak-lane.

THE CITY BILL POSTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000L, in shares of 5L. To carry on a bill posting and general advertising agency. The subscribers are—T. H. Fearson, Liverpool, 100; T. Shaw, Liverpool, 100; J. O'Donovan, Liverpool, 10; D. Russell, Liverpool, 20; M. N. Keathing, Liverpool, 106; J. McArdle, Liverpool, 5; J. Ellis, Liverpool, 1.

SYBLAN RAILWAYS FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 25,000L, in shares of 10L. To obtain concessions from the Turkish Government for the construction, maintenance, and working of railways in Asiatic Turkey. The subscribers (who take one share each are—W. Burchell, Broad Sanctuary; W. Lichfield, Lee; F. H. Skirne, Thatched House Club; E. R. B. Stephen, Bournemouth; F. H. T. Day, 12, Charles-street; K. H. Cornish, Peckham Rye; W. A. Kerr, 8, Railor-place.

, Radnor-place, WILLIAM WARD AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000l., in shares of 10l. To acquire the Milfield Mills at Horbury, Yorkshire for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing, spinning, and dying of woollen goods, &c. The subscribers are—F. Firth, Dewsbury, 300; J. A. Ward, Horbury, 100; J. Haigh, Dewsbury, 25; J. Firth, Dewsbury, 25; J. A. Thornton, Wakefield, 25; W. Halmsham, Toothill, 25; R. Rash, Toothill, 25; J. D. Hall, Toothill, 25; W. H. Chadwick, Dewsbury, 25.

loothill, 25; R. Rash, 1000mm, Chadwick, Dewsbury, 25.

THE FOREST STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 22,000m, in shares of 220l. To carry on the business of a shipowner in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—P. Morel, Cardiff; T. Morel, Cardiff; T. J. Williams, Cardiff; W. D. Huxtable, Cardiff; W. B. Gibbs, Cardiff; J. A. Gibbs, Cardiff; J. Gibbs, Cardiff.

A Good Example.—Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, of the Leves Shipbuilding-yard, Dumbarton, have issued an intimation to their workmen in which they state that having noticed during the past two years many improvements in the methods of work and appliances introduced by their workmen into their yard, they readily recognise the advantage accruing to their business from these efforts of skill, and are desirous that they should not pass unrewarded. Messrs, Denny have, therefore, decided that the authors of improvements introduced after this date shall have a claim upon the firm for reward; and to enable those claims to be readily and easily adjusted they have appointed a Committee of Awards. The rewards are to be given to anyone who has either invented or introduced a new machine of hand-tool into the yard; to anyone who applies existing machinery A GOOD EXAMPLE. Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, of the given to anyone who has either invented or introduced a new machine or hand-tool into the yard; to anyone who applies existing machinery or hand-tools to a new class of work; to anyone who has discovered or introduced any new method of carrying on or arranging work; or generally to anyone who has made any change by which the work of the yard is rendered either superior in quality or more economical in

The awards are not to be less than 2l., and not more than 10l.; but the firm may grant a larger sum if satisfied that the invention is of sufficient importance to warrant them to do so.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine share dealer, Camborne (Aug. 26), writes :- A moderate amount of business only has been transacted in the Cornish Mine Share Market during the week, and since the advance of 3s. in the tin standards to 87s. for the week, and since the advance of 3s, in the tin standards to 87s. for common, and 88s. for refined, on Aug. 20, prices have become slightly weaker. Dolcoaths have declined about 20s, per share, and East Pool a similar amount. To-day the market closed quiet. Quotations annexed:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 82 to 85; Carn Camborne, 2 to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 9½; Crebor, 4½ to 4½; Dolcoath, 54½ to 55½; East Botallack, 1 to 1½; East Caradon, 2 to 2½; East Pool, 38t 0 33½; Killiffreth, ½ to ½; Mellanear, 4½ to 4½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8; North Busy, 3 to 3½; North Penstruthal, 1½ to 1½; Pendarves United, 7½ to 8; Penhalls, 2 to 2½; Phenist, 3 to 3½; Pednandrea, 1 to 1½; South Caradon, 75 to 36; South Condurrow, 10½ to 10½; South Corfity, 15 to 15½; South Tolcarne, ½ to ½; South Frances, 10½ to 10½; South Corfity, 15 to 15½; South Tolcarne, ½ to ½; West Tolgares, 10½ to 10½; Susten Frances, 10½ to 10½; West Peevor, 10½ to 11½; West Beton, 21½ to 22½; Wheal Zagr, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Comford, 2 to 3½; Wheal Zagr, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Comford, 2 to 3½; Wheal Keton, 21½ to 3½; Wheal Keton, 31½ to 13½; Wheal Peevor, 31½ to 3½; Wheal Keton, 31½ to 13½; Wheal Peevor, 31½ to 3½; Wheal Keton, 31½ to 3½; Wheal Comford, 22½; Wheal Keton, 31½ to 3; Wheal Comford, 22½; Whea

Sliters, 2\% to 3; Wheal Uny, 2\% to 2\%; Wheal Union, 1\% to 2.

Messrs. Abbort and Wickerr, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Aug. 26), write:—During the past week the market has been inactive, and little or no disposition has been shown by the public to invest, but at the close a better feeling is prevalent. Subjoined are the quotations:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4\%; Carn Brea, 83 to 85; Cook's Kitchen, 9\% to 9\%; Dolcoath, 54\% to 55; East Pool, 38\% to 38\%; Bellanear, 5 to 5\%; Yhew Cook's Kitchen, 7\% to 8; North Busy, 3\% to 3\%; Pendan-drea, 1 to 1\%; Pendarves United, 7\%; to 6; Penhalls, 2 to 2\%; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurrow, 10\% to 11\%; Fendarves United, 7\%; to 6; Penhalls, 2 to 2\%; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurrow, 10\% to 11\%; West Fances, 10\% to 10\%; Tincroft, 17\% to 18; West Basset, 15\% to 16; West Peevor, 10\% to 11\%; West Fances, 13 to 14; West Tolgus, 52 to 5\%; West Sechon, 22 to 23\%; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6\%; Wheal Basset, 3\% to 4; Wheal Comford, 2\% to 2\%; Wheal Genville, 10 to 10\%; Wheal Peevor, 31 to 31\%; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Genville, 10\%; United Prussia, 1 to 1\%; West Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Comford, 2\%; United Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Sechology, 2\%; United Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Comford, 2\%; United Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Comford, 2\%; United Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Comford, 2\%; United Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Comford, 2\%; United Prussia, 1 to 1\%; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1\%; W

Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Peevor, 31 to 31½; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 2¾.

— Mr. J. H. REYNGLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (Aug. 26), writes:— The Mine Share Market during the week has been fairly steady taking into consideration the downward tendency of the tin market. Moderate business doing in Carn Breas, Dolcoaths, and East Pools at quoted prices. North Busy in demand at higher rates. The following are the closing prices:—Blue Hills, 4½ to 4½; Botaliack, 15 to 16; Carn Brea, 83 to 84; Cook* Kitchen, 9½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 54½ to 55; East Caradon, 2½ to 3; East Lovell, 1½ to 2; East Pool, 38 to 34½; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3½ to 4; Herodsfoot, 3½ to 4; Killifreth, ½ to 3; Swalth Busy, 3 to 3½; Morth Herodsfoot, 5½ to ½; North Levant, 6½ to 7; North Penstruthal, 1½ to 1½; Pednandrea, 1½ to 1½; Pendarves United, 8 to 3; Phoculx, 3½ to 4; Penhalls, 2 to 2½; South Garadon, 80 to 85; South Orndurrow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 15 to 16; South Frances, 10½ to 11; Tincroft, 17½ to 13½; West Basset, 15 to 16; West Chiverton, ½ to ½; West Frances, 13 to 14; West Beevor, 10½ to 11; West Seton, 20 to 22; West Toigus, 55 to 60; Wheal Agar, 6 to 5½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4; Wheal Crebor, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Jane, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Jane, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Sark 5½; Wheal Sark shark share sa 17/t. 10s.

— Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine sharedealer, Redruth (Aug. 26), writes:—Prices after further and wealth in the active produced in the cartive are supersoned and the supersoned

Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Sisters, 3 to 3½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3. There are buyers of Cornish Bank shares at 17t. 10s.

— Mr. S. J. Davery, mine sharedealer, Redruth (Aug. 26), writes:—Prices after further advancing in the early part of the week again gave way, and most shares close rather below last week's quotations, but West Peevor shares advanced 30s.; South Condurrow, 15s.; and North Busy, 10s. Market closes steady, and the following are to-day's prices:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 82½ to 85; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 9½, 10 closath, 54½ to 55; East Pool, 38 to 38½; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8; North Busy, 3½, to 33½; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8; North Busy, 3½, to 33½; Penhalls, 2 to 2½; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 14½ to 15½; South Frances, 10½ to 10½; Theroft, 17½ to 18½; West Basset, 15½ to 16; West Frances, 13 to 14; West Peevor, 10½ to 11½; West Seton, 21 to 23; West Tolgus, 50 to 55; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4; Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Jane, 2 to 3½; Wheal Peevor, 31 to 32; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Univ. 2½ to 2½; West Poldice, 2 to 2½.

— Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Aug. 26), writes:—The mining market remains steady, and business mostly confined to the leading tin mines, with but little variation in prices. The subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bedford United, ½ to 1; Carn Brea, 22 to 83; Clitters, 3½ to 4; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 3½; Delocath, 55 to 56; Devon Console, 13 to 13½; East Caradon, 1½ to 2; East Crebor, ½ to 5½; East Pool, 3¼ to 3½; Hingston Down, ¾ to 1; Market Valley, 2 to 2½; Old Gunnislake, ¾ to ½; Hongston Down, ¾ to 1; Market Valley, 2 to 2½; Old Gunnislake, ¾ to ½; Hongston Down, ¾ to 1; Market Valley, 2 to 2½; Old Gunnislake, ¾ to ½; Hongston Down, ¾ to 1; Market Valley, 2 to 2½; Old Gunnislake, ¾ to ½; Hongston Down, ¾ to 1; Market Valley, 2 to 10; West Frances, 13½ to 14; West Basset, 15½ to 16; West Caradon, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Mary Ann, 1½ to 1½; West Phoenix, 2¼ to 2½; West Caradon, 2½ to 2½;

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Aug. 26), write:—Though no great amount of actual business has been transacted during the past week prices, except in a very few instances, have, where changed at all, moved upward. The movement has not, however, taken the form of a general rise, but where prices remain unchanged a firmer tone has been apparent, and figures which would have been readily accepted some little time back are now not entertained. Notwithstanding the fact that the continuance of the weather strengthens the hope of a good autumn home trade daily, buyers act of the money market, which may become tighter, and the Bank rate advanced very shortly, in which event the effect of the better trade prospects would, doubtless, in some degree be counteracted for a time. The experience of the late rise in prices, and the subsequent relapse, has made operators enter cautiously into purchases, and to see more clearly a reasonable prospect of a permanent improvement before entering largely into fresh obligations. The alterations are not so numerous as we have generally to note, but, as before remarked, they are, with very few exceptions, all for the better. Best prices of the week day. The price of fron has fallen lately, and some fron and kindred concerns, as well as rails, have receded, the price of fron having for some time exerted a marked inducence on values in those securities.

Banks show a fair proportion of the business done, full prices, except in about one instance, having been obtained. A solitary transaction is marked here in London and County at 66% ex div. (an odd lot.) Manchester and Liverpool District Bank still command full sigures, and remain buyers at highest lately tonched. The changes are Manchester and Liverpool District, %; National Prices, and the prices of the same and the support of the su MANCHESTER.-Messrs, Joseph R. and W. P. Baines, sharebrokers Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Aug. 26), write:—Though no great amount of actual business has been transacted during the past week

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Messis. Spence and Irwin, stock and share brokers, Grey-street (Aug 26), write:—The feature of the week has been the good demand for iron com-The feature of the week has been the good demand for iron companies shares. Bede Metal and Chemical Company have just depanted a dividend of 7½ per cent., and in consequence the price has been formed to acquire and work the Penhale United and Phoenix properties, situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of Cornwall. These extensive setts contain some of the richest silver-consett Spanish Ore; 31s. is bid for these shares, whilst sellers ask 22s. Business might be done at 31s. 6d. Darlington Iron Company Ashares are offered at 10½ dis., whilst 11 dis. is bid. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company Ashares have been dealt in during the week at 23½, at which price they are still offered. Sly dis. is bid for these shares, whilst sellers hold out for 2l. 10s. The

preference shares are par to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. No change whatever in any of our mining company shares.

mining company shares.

HULL.—Mr. W. FowLER SUTTON, stock and share broker, St. Mary's Chambers (Aug. 26), writes:—The railway markets have shown considerable buoyancy during the past week, and prices have in some cases advanced considerably, although easing a little yesterday and to-day on the approach of the account, which commences to-morrow. Brighton, A, have been very strong, and at one time touched 163½. Canadian stocks have been uncertain, and on the traffic to-day, which was below expectations, gave way somewhat solidly, closing steadily, however, at a slight raily. American stocks generally weak, and the immediate rise of prices looks doubtful, though doubtless destined to higher figures later on in the year. Local stocks perfectly inanimate. Quotations are:—Hull Banks, 11½; London and Yorkshire Banks, 24; Hull Docks, 89; Hull Trams, 8½ to 9; Earles Shipbuilding, 18; Hull Gas, 47.

-Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn CHESTER.—Mr. Francis Francis, stock and share broker, Corn Exchange Chambers (Aug. 26), writes:—Local mining shares are quiet. Advices to hand concerning Rhydalun show a great improvement in the south cross-cut, and these shares stand better in the market. Rhosesmor, also in view of prospects from the north lodes, are firmly held within the quotations. Halkyn District Mines Drainage, 10 to 10½; Rhydalun, 10 to 10½; Lady Ann, 1 to 1½; Fron Hall, ½ to ½; Rhosesmor, 3½ to 3½; Pen-y-Orsedd, 1 to 1½; North Hendre, 4½ to 5; Pant-y-Mmy, 1½ to 1½; Yron at par. Foreign shares on this market are—Pitangui, 3 to 3½; Don Pedro, ½ to 3½; Brazilian Gold Mines, 1 to 1½; Coplape, 8½ to 9½; Frontino, 2½ to 3½.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING .- Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (Aug. 26), writes:—During the past week business has been quiet, owing to the approaching settlement, and the depression in the iron market has given prices a downward tendency. The excellent harvests now being secured in splendid weather indicate that the depression can only be temporary, as trude must become brisk in a month or so, when a subject of the price of the price of the price of the week show and the price of the price of the week show and the price of the price of the week show a subject of the price of the week show a divances of 28 de, per singe each on Bolckow Vaughan, Ebbw Vale, and Scotlish Australian, but Chillington Iron and Steel Company of Scotland are each read a subject of the price of the strength of the price of th

6; and Newcastle, 90s.

CARDYNHAM VALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

This property is situated in a parish of the same name in Cornwall.

It is believed no mine can be worked cheaper than this one, and the

geological position is all that can be desired, similar to that of East Wheal Rose, West Chiverton, South Tamar, &c. The sett is very extensive, and there is an ample supply of water at all seasons avail-

witensive, and there is an ample supply of water at all seasons available for working the machinery necessary for its development, and crushing and preparing the ores for market. There are several lodes intersecting the sett. The capital is 10,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares.

Gold Mining Companies.—Numerous new concerns of this description are being brought out at present. The Callao "Bis" Company is formed to acquire properties in Venezuela, which adjoin mines presently paying over 130 per cent. in dividends. It is believed the same veins traverse both properties. The capital is 130,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. The Devala Provident Company proposes to work a property in the South-East Wynnad district. It adjoins the Devala Moyar Mines, and has been favourably reported upon by the Government Inspector and others. The capital is 75,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The monthly sale of copper ore by this company on the 19th inst. was 150 tons computed, and realised 481*l*. 15s., or an average of 64s. 2d. per ton. Last month's sale was 160 tons, and average price 81s. 11d. per ton, while the sales in the month of August for several years past have been:—In 1879, 180 tons, and average

rage price 81s. 11d. per ton, while the sales in the month of August for several years past have been:—In 1879, 180 tons, and average price of 74s, per ton; in 1878, 205 tons, at 72s. 10d.; in 1877, 250 tons, at 84s. 8d.; in 1876, 250 tons, at 76s. 4d.; in 1875, 246 tons, at 118s. 1d.; and in 1874, 235 tons, at 99s. This was the company's eighth sale for the current financial year, and the proceeds of these eight sales, as compared with those in the same period of previous year, show a decrease of 547t., but for 246 tons less ore.

PERRAN SILVER-LEAD CONSOLS (Limited).—This company has been formed to acquire and work the Penhale United and Phoenix properties, situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of

The directors confidently believe the investment will be a one. The capital is 15,000L, in 1L shares.

The following calculations show the yield per cent. on money invested at present prices in the shares named, based upon the last average yearly dividends being maintained:—Broxburn Oil would yield 10% per cent.; Oakbank Oil, 3%; Scottish Australian Mining, 3%; Scottish Wagon, 5%; Steel Company of Scotland 4: Tharis Sulphur and Copper, 6; ditto (new), 6%; Uphall Oil, 4%; and Young's Paraffin, 5%.

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and share-brokers, Princes-street (Aug. 26) write:—Since Thursday last week Caledonian Railway Ordinary has on balance risen 14, North British 1, Glasgow and South-Western 24, and Great North of Scotland has declined about 1. Preference and debenture stocks continue in strong demand. Banks have been firm. Clydestale has risen from 202 to 203, Commercial from 230 to 233. British Linen has, however, receded from 274½ to 274. Insurance shares have, on the whole, maintained their prices. North British and Mercantile shares have advanced from 23½ to 53½, and Scottish Accident from 28s. 8d. to 28s. 6d. Standard Life have gone down from 75½ to 74. Edinburgh Gas shares have risen from 45½ to 46½. The shares of colonial investment companies have been in some demand, but in a number of cases the shares of even recently formed companies seem to be well held, few sellers appearing. American Mortgage of Scotland shares have advanced from 25s. 6d. 021s., Mortgage of South Australia from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. Scottish American Investment shares are 6d. lower, at 72s. 6d. In mines Benhars have declined 6d., Canadian Copper 1s, Huntington 1s., Marbella 4s., Monkland 1s. 6d., Tharsis 5s. Clyde Coal have improved 1s., Omoa 1s. 3d. EDINBURGH. - Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and share

IRISH MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES' SHARE MARKET

CORK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and SONS, stock and share brokers, South Mall (Aug. 25), write:—Markets have been dull and unsitted the past week. Great Southerns, after being 120½, have fallen to 119¾, 120, and Midlands down to 97¼. Bandons keep steady at 93¼, and Passages at 11 to 11¼. Macrooms are also asked for at 5½. National Banks are 65¾ to 65½, and Munsters 6¾ to 7. Nothing doing in Provincials. Cork Steam Packets are strong at 13¼, and Lyons shares at 4¾ to 4½. Daly shares have changed hands at 3½, and Gouldings at 8¼. Levys remain 5½ to 6, and Harbour Board Debentures 101½ to 102 per cent.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTEERS,

MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

In the year 1843, when mining was almost unknown to the general public attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," 'Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROFHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and shardedealing than there is at present; and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services and advice to all connected with mines and mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained o

as mining.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained o by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and Poreign Mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. Warson Brothests to make their Circular now published in the Mining Journal more extensively known, and the state of the

their Circular now published in the saming state.

That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a Price List (as supplied to most of the London and country papers), giving the closing prices of Mining Shares up to Four o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash, for the usual fortnightly settlement in all Mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charge for commission. They deal also, on the same terms, in the Public Funds, Railways, Telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

Our readers will not have forgotten the discussion that took place in the Mining Journal a year or two ago, in consequence of our remarks upon the Panty-Mwyn Mine, and the almost abusive way in which we were treated by the agent when we denied that he was either returning, or in a position to return, 60 tons of lead per month. The value of the or in a position to return, 60 tons of lead per month. The value of the property as a speculation we did not deny; but without adequate machinery, and improperly worked, it had been introduced to London as a dividend-paying property at the rate of 150,000l. for the mine. We believe it was not long after our remarks were written that the directors themselves found out how they had been deceived; they changed the management, erected machinery, and have since been doing their best to make the mine a good and permanent property; and, having written and said so much upon it formerly, we are only too glad now to record this fact, and to refer to the accounts—and a few things they suggest—which are to be presented to the meeting at Liverpool on Aug. 31. During the time the permanent works have been carried on and the erection of the machinery the meeting at Liverpool on Ang. 31. During the time the permanent works have been carried on and the erection of the machinery the mine sold in the last twelve months ending June 30 195 tons of lead ore, for 21701. Out of the 30,000 shares into which the mine is divided 11,548 only have been issued; but a considerable sum has been borrowed on debenture bonds, &c., all of which we would suggest, together with the loans and debts, should be paid off by the issue of unallotted shares, and with a clear balance-sheet and a working capital in hand Park, Maria rear take angel of the property of the sum of the same of unallotted shares, and with a clear balance-sheet and a working capital in hand Park, Maria rear take angel of the property of the same of unallotted shares, and with a clear balance-sheet and a working capital in hand Pant-y-Mwyn may take a good position.

The Old Holmbush Mine has been sold to the New Holmbush The Old Holmbush Mine has been sold to the New Holmbush Mining Company (Limited) for 5000*l*. by the liquidators of the Credit Company, and is at work, returning about 100 tons a week of arsenical mundic. The company is in 10,000 shares of 4*l*. each, and the great object is to get to the bottom of the mine and into a course of copper. The price of arsenic is bringing several mines into prominence, among them Okel Tor, which is making a profit of about 200*l*. zer month. copper. The pr minence, among 300l. per month.

The tin question has again cropped up at the Prince of Wales. Steam stamps were erected a few years ago at a cost of nearly 2000L, and they are still on the mine. When first put up a few hundred pounds worth of tin was sold, and then stopped. Capt. Andrews has now made experiments and discoveries which he thinks justify his expectations of a good tin mine, and upon this, we presume, the demand for shares has arisen. During the erection of the machinery for the copper, Capt. Andrew writes us that he has been paying some afteration to the tin, "and a few days ago let the leavings at the floors to a man at 15s. in 1L, the taker to pay all costs, and since this man has been working my eyes are beginning to open on the tin coestion, as I can find tin in paying quantities anywhere on and The tin question has again cropped up at the Prince of Wales this man has been working my eyes are beginning to open on the tin question, as I can find tin in paying quantities anywhere on and about the floors. The stamps pass has been left full of stuff as it was drawn up from underground, and to-day we had a fair sample of the stuff (several tons) assayed, and the produce was fully 56 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff, pretty near as good as the average of Dolcoth?

Although at first very much averse to making D'Eresby Mountain into such a large number of shares as 25,000, we gave way to the general wish and pressure for them, and agreed to the resolutions which were to have been proposed at the special meeting last Tuesday; we are not sorry, however, believing, as we do very strongly, that in a short time we shall have a good paying mine, that the resolutions could not be carried out without some risk, and were consequently abandoned. The company is registered in 1024 shares, 512 201, paid and 512 101., the latter ranking to all intents and purposes with the 201, paid. In fact, for all purposes of dealing and for dividends the mine is in 1024 shares of equal value. But to make 20,400 shares of 11. each and give them 20 for 1 it is evident would go beyond the registered capital of 15,3001., and render those who took the 5000 and odd shares always liable to be called upon. But money being required before the returns can be brought into play it was

greatly preferred, and therefore proposed at the meeting to issue 512 bonus shares of 5*l*. each to existing shareholders only. These will rank for dividends, &c., with the existing shares, and the mine will be in 1226. be in 1536

These shares will be of equal value with the present 201. shares, and will, therefore, be a considerable bonus to present holders, and a good premium has already been offered for them.

West Crebor.—Applications have been made for nearly 20,000 shares, and as there are only 7000 to allot many people must be disappointed altogether, and others obtain considerably less than they applied for.

EXPLORERS' AND ASSAYERS' COMPANION.

Resuming at the commencement of the second section, there is in Resuming at the commencement of the second section, there is in the first place a chapter on Prospection, in which some rather extra-ordinary views are propounded, a few introductory lines demonstrat-ing the progress of science being followed by the statement that it is most deplorable that these astounding strides of science should also mislead mankind into gross swindles and heinous inhumanities, as the greatest of all legal wrongs the "diamond drill," when used by rich managing trustees for tanging the quality of mineral yeins the greatest of all legal wrongs the "diamond drill," when used by rich managing trustees for tapping the quality of mineral veins for first and exclusive information against the poor and helpless but more numerous stockholders it is worse than highway robbery, having no excusing feature, and should be immediately suppressed by an especial law. If it were not that Americans, and even naturalised American citizens, are so fond of irony and joking it will be necessary to combat this view, but under existing circumstances it will suffice to say—it is a joke. But he says serjously and truly that in modern mining the business of exploration becomes the most important of all the phases of a miner's practice, for preliminary judgment governs the after success or misfortune by the wise or unwise selection from mineral veins. To be a good prospector is in itself a selection from mineral veins. To be a good prospector is in itself a business that requires many qualifications as well as much study and practice. That so far as California is concerned the country is not practice. That so far as California is concerned the country is not unpleasant to prospect in may be judged of from the reference Mr. Phillips gives to its fertility—Despite the immense yield of gold in California, it is now shown that her tillable soil produces more actual wealth than her richest mines. Her grain and her fruit exceed in value the best of her placers. Her grain and her fruit exceed in value the best of her placers. Her grain and her fruit exceed in value that preparations are being made to convert 1000 tons of grapes into raisins. Most persons think of California only as a gold-bearing State, and it is pleasant to know that her agricultural resources are beyond those of her mines.

The two following chapters treat of How to Explore and Where to Explore respectively, in the latter of which he mentions that nothing in the portions of Europe, Western Asia, or Northern Africa, more particularly celebrated for beauty and grandeur, can be compared to many parts of the vast interior of some regions of the Pacific States, more particularly when displayed to view from the summit of a mountain somewhat higher than those around. The atmosphere is so clear

more particularly when displayed to view from the summit of a mountain somewhat higher than those around. The atmosphere is so clear that 200 miles may be looked through more distinctly than 20 miles on the sea coasts of Northern and Western Europe, so that some scores of mountains may be seen at a glance rising in grand sublimity, realising all the shades of blue, violet, and purple of the painter, and affording lessons in geology never to be forgotten. As to Colorado, he passed down the Cheyenne on the east of the Rocky Mountain as for as Del Northe on the Rio Grande followed up that Mountains as far as Del Norte on the Rio Grande, followed up that river to the summit of the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains and thence down to and over the rolling high table lands of the southand thence down to and over the rolling high table lands of the south-western corner of Colorado, lying at and around La Plata Mountain. This region, he says, has an equally good and pleasant climate, but having more summer and autumn rains than those described, the rolling country is distantly studded with a species of sugar pine in an almost continuous park of nutritious bunch and ring grasses. It is a magnificent region for surpassing beauty of mountains and plains, and in addition to the frequent showers is extremely well watered by many small gulch streams and the five clear-water rivers, Dolores, Mancus, La Plata, Animas, and Florida, which, after diverging for considerable distances like a wide-spread hand, empty into the Colorado at distant points. It was once thickly inhabited by the ancient Aztecs, and is, indeed, a paradise for modern prospectors and stock men. In reference to the chances of mining, he says that vast areas of coal await men's requirements, and although there has been but little explorations for veins many have been discovered, and some are of most promising character.

are of most promising character.

A great advantage of the district is that animal food may be kept for an almost indefinite time without being salted even during hot weather because of the extreme dryness and rarity of the atmosphere. the extreme dryness and rarry of the atmosphere. It is, moreover, free from malignant diseases or dangerous wild beasts, and the Indians generally prefer giving civilised man a wide berth. In mining it will have the advantages of high reserves of mineral in the mountain veins; and for this reason, the lack of rain, and that of the general fact of a peculiar disposition of the water to sink deeper in this elevated and disjointed country, large pumpingengings will be seldom required, whilst wood is generally found in engines will be seldom required, whilst wood is generally found in sufficient quantities for hoisting, milling, and smelting the ores. The disadvantages are remote positions from the sea, which in one belt is already modified by the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railalready modified by the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway; other railways will in time follow to benefit the different transverse belts through which they must pass. This distance, with the present high rate of wages, &c., will prevent the successful mining of these base metals by companies. Gold and silver will, of course, if in quantity over-rule these difficulties, and can be mined anywhere at a profit. The opening of the mines at Bodie, and the coal, &c., alrealy laid open, afford evidence of this. In concluding this chapter Mr. Phillips very properly refers to the claims of many noble men who have by their heroic and indomitable actions brought millions to mankind without much of any benefit to themselves. In fact, a sort of adverse fate has generally followed them—as Salcado of South America was cruelly executed, Comstock died miserably poor in Mon-America was cruelly executed, Comstock died miserably poor in Montana, where not even a headstone marks his grave, and Body had his life's blood frozen in coming from the district bearing his name, whilst Marshall and others yet living are not in the least degree rewarded. Governments may very justly reward soldiers for brave services on battle fields, but by neglecting also to favour and recompense the works of such worthy men as these they jointly injure both countries and men. The peculiar kinds of the primitive and secondary rocks which concern miners as being most congenial for rich veins, and what formations should be avoided, are considered in the next chapter, and there is then one on the locators' preliminary exposition of the general features of a vein so as to ascertain its approximate value, which

brings the second section to a close.

Assaying and discrimination form the subject of the third section, and is divided into 18 chapters, embracing the systematic preparation of the sample to obtain average for assay, description and general advantage of the portable assaying machine invented by the author, new methods for the examination and assay of ores, &c., the modes of discriminating by ordinary blow-pipe, testing the useful and profitable minerals, new methods by blow-pipe for the direct examination of minerals, an alphabetically arranged record of the effects produced by water, fire, &c., on minerals, assaying and refining of gold and silver, assaying lead, antimony, copper, tin, mercury, iron, brings the second section to a close produced by water, fire, &c., on minerals, assaying and refining of gold and silver, assaying lead, antimony, copper, tin, mercury, iron, manganese, and zine, assaying coal and other fuels, and working tests for gold and silver, a glossary of words and phrases used in exploring, assaying, mining, and metallurgy; whilst the second volume, which will shortly be issued, will treat of mining and engineering and metallurgy, so that the entire work, when completed, will be one of the most practically useful yet published, and will be generally appreform of the first edition has been retained—indeed, it could scarcely have been improved—such numerous additions and revisions, with a view to bring it to date, have been made that the work may almost be regarded as a new one which will be alike valuable to the

"The Explorers' and Assayers' Companion: Rocks, Veins, Testing, and Assay.

"Vol. I. (complete in itself) of the third edition of the Explorers', Miners',

Ind Metallurgists' Companion—a practical exposition of the various departments

I geology, exploration, mining-engineering, assaying, and metallurgy. By

B. PHILLIPS, M.E. Gan Francisco and New York: The Author. London:

rübner and Co., Ludgate Hill. ing." Vol.

have and who have not its predecessor, and no public instinue wherein mining subjects are taught should be without a conv

UNITED STATES INDEXED MAPS.—Reference has several UNITED STATES INDEXED MAPS.—Reference has several in been made in the Mining Journal to the admirably executed min and other maps compiled by Messrs. Rand, M'Nally, and Co. Chicago, and issued in this country by Messrs. Trübner and Co. Ludgate-hill, and they have now received their large Railroad Country Map of the United States and Canada—an enormous high-class work, 8 ft. 4 in. wide and nearly 5 ft. high—which will respect the properties of the tree in this country country. high-class work, 8 ft. 4 in. wide and nearly of it. high—which wil generally appreciated by those in this country connected with the atlantic business. The scale is 32 miles to the inch, and the map occupied two years in compilation and engraving, and it has over 4000*l*. to produce it. The map, which is the first of the Un States made upon a geometrical projection since the war, is engrey by a patent process in readily distinguishable colours, and with names, &c., of the utmost possible legibility, the large scale produced in the process of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent towns to be given in the country of the more prominent to the country of the country names, &c., of the utmost possible legibility, the large scale penating the names of the more prominent towns to be given in type u large and legible as that in the present notice, whilst the prica3l. 13s. 6d., handsomely mounted—is really a marvel of cheapma
Less expensive forms, consisting of certain sections of this may
are also published to meet the requirements of those who do not need the complete work, and for the traveller the series of indeed
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FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The intelligence received with reference to the Austrian iron tale is favourable. Makers of plates have held a meeting, and haves solved to maintain their prices without any reduction. It must be forgotten that in Austria, as well as in Belgium, the maintenant of prices really represents an advance, as hitherto rates had be or prices really represents an advance, as interto rates had been some extent nominal. The French iron trade has experienced noise portant change in its general tone. Quotations have been fully mistained; indeed, in some departments a slightly upward tendency happeared. Notwithstanding this, the demand has continued acting the company for working the Dutch State Railways has let accept the company for working the Dutch State Railways has let accept the company for working the Dutch State Railways has let also tract for 4000 tons of Bessemer steel rails, and 280 tons of steel the plates. Tenders were submitted by nine works, and the lowest proceed were they of the Openhynek Steelways which offered were osal was that of the Osnabruck Steelworks, which offered to sup posal was that of the Osnabruck Steelworks, which offered to supply the rails required at 71. 13s. 1d. per ton. The next lowest tendern that of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), Middas borough, who required 71. 14s. 7d. per ton. The lowest tendern the fish-plates was that of M. Adhemar Le Roy, of Molenberk 1 Jean, who offered to supply them at 51. 2s. 3d. per ton. An Amstedam firm presented the next lowest tender. The German iron take hear firm and in some departments prices have been lessed. has been firm, and in some departments prices have been

upwards.

The consumption of coal in the French department of the National Consumption amounted in 1879 to 4,584,202 tons. This supply was drawn but the following sources:—The department of the Nord, 2,108,121 tons the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 1,235,772 tons; Mons and the Centre basins, 745,122 tons; the Charleroi basin, 477,069 tons; Es

land, 22,447 tons; and German basins, 671 tons.

The Upper Italy Railway Company is about to let contracts for in locomotives—six with six wheels, coupled with tenders; and for with eight wheels, coupled with tenders.

The aspect of the French coal trade has experienced no material change. Supplies for the winter continue to be laid in, but quations have shown scarcely any variation. The question of the instance of the in ficient supply of rolling stock on the Northern of France Rallways again forced itself upon public consideration, and it is feared in the difficulty will become more serious and complicated when the winter sets in unless the council of administration increases will delay its carrying resources. It appears that the production of a in the Valenciennes basin experienced a slight increase last year 1 amounted in 1878 to 3,240,604 tons, but it rose last year to 3,273,31 tons, showing an increase of 33,509 tons last year. The production has remained, however, almost stationary since 1872. The General coal markets have presented much the same tone during the paster days. No decided advance has yet been established in quotains, but still transactions have been carried through with much ease. It harvest promises well in Germany, upon the whole, and the general good news received from the United States has also some effect it Austria somewhat higher rates for coal are now accepted by sumers. The intelligence received with regard to the coal trained Bohemia is also favourable, a good sugar-making season being unicipated.

cipated. According to the accounts in the Berlin papers, the conference of German coalowners and railway officials, for the purpose of design measures to enable German coal to compete more effectually managed to the competence of the com English coal in the Berlin market, does not appear to have had up tangible results. The discussion appears to have turned to a up extent upon the question as to the economic claims of the Sliein Saxon, and Westphalian coal fields upon the Berlin market, psumably in consideration of their respective geographical position. It is stated that it was found impossible to reconcile these diverging interests. We may venture to assume therefore, that so long side interests. We may venture to assume, therefore, that so long at coalowners of the three districts named are unable to agree at coalowners of the three districts named are unable to agree which section is entitled to special privileges in order to dire if only English coal but also (apparently) the coal from rival forms localities from the contested district, English coal will be allowed to compete successfully. The incident illustrates the fact that the vocates of State-help, in order to be logical, would eventually in the coal coal state of the coarset of the c reduced to the necessity of demanding protection not only for a country against another, but for one province against another, but country against another, but for one province against another, has for one town against another, and finally for each producer against every other.

NEW VACUUM PUMPING APPARATUS.

An arrangement of pumps which it is claimed will raise last quantities of water at less expense than with present pumping and ratus, has been invented by Messrs. Frinces and Muller, of Beil A continual vacuum is produced within the apparatus above them to be raised, so that nearly all the atmospheric pressure will enter in the second of the great force upward into the pump tube. The apparatus consist closed vacuum cylinder which will be mounted upon suitable sup and a number of cylindrical chambers, two or more, are emp which may be grouped around the vacuum cylinder, said c being in connection with interior of the vacuum cylinder upper part thereof by a channel upon which a reciprocating slide ral works. The channel is connected by a suction pipe with their pump employed for the purpose of drawing off the air from sil chambers; when this is permitted, by the position of the silde nu oved from the when the apparatus is fitted, air is ren whereby a constant vacuum is maintained therein.

The bottom of the vacuum cylinder has the water pa

carried up into the same and is of one piece, and in direct of sage is provided a clack with the pump tube, and within this passage is provided a clac and scating as usual in pump tubes for preventing the retun-pumped water. The slide is operated preferably by a small which will receive its motion from the outflowing water, but operated by any motor actuated by the flow of water. This rotates through two pairs of bevel wheels and a shaft, on the which is carried a crank disc which moves the slide

which is carried a crank disc which moves the side wacuum cylinder is connected at its upper end by a pipel with a cock with the suction pipe of the air-pump, in order to any air that may be brought into the cylinder with the pumpe. Through the motion of the slide valve there is produced all a vacuum in the chambers, so that the pumped water from the cylinder can enter one of the said chambers by the open therein. respective clappets until it attains the same level therein as the the vacuum into the fill der then im from the va or discharg being empt changes its by the pres chamber is from the ot for the first with the ai is bored in is immater especially s and especial mission of

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the vacuum cylinder. The slide valve then changes its position, and into the filled chamber the air enters, the open clappet on the cylinder then immediately closes, and the water in the chamber shut out from the vacuum cylinder flows out from the chamber by the outer from the vacuum cylinder flows out from the chamber by the outer from the vacuum cylinder flows on the chamber is being emptied the other becomes filled, and again the slide valve being emptied the other becomes filled, and again the slide valve changes its position. The open exterior clappet now becomes closed to be the pressure of air, the air pump produces the vacuum, and the chamber is again filled with water from the vacuum cylinder, and from the other chamber the water flows out as previously described for the first chamber, and so on. The connection of the apparatus with the air-pump is simply effected through the pump tube which is bored into the ground; the distance from the former to the latter is immaterial. The extraordinary simplicity of this connection is especially striking when there are several of these vacuum pumps, and especially remarkable that through the vacuum there is a transmission of force which is sufficient to drive the air-pump. he vacuum cylinder. The slide valve then changes its position, and

FOREIGN MINES.

**gicHMOND COMON, from 1180 tons of ore. Rethrery, \$45,000. One day lost through fire.

— E. Rickard, Aug. 4: I beg to hand you my report of the different operations for the past week. The Lizette tunnel has been extended 5 ft. in hard instance. The 200 north-west drift has been advanced 22 ft. in favourable ground for drifting; work in this has been advanced 22 ft. in favourable ground for drifting; work in this has been suspended for the time being, he 200 west drift has been extended 13 ft.; work in this has been suspended, and a cross-cut started in a northerly direction to explore the ground to the west of the cave. The winnes sinking below the 200 from the cave is down 20 ft., the bottom of which is in ore. I have no doubt but what we shall make a connection for mine the work of the cave is down 20 ft., the bottom of which is in ore. I have no doubt but what we shall make a connection for this winze to No. 15 chamber east. The 600 west drift has been extended 13 ft. in limestone without any change since last report. The 600 No. 2 set from Fissure shaft, has been drifted 4 ft. in hard ground. The 600 No. 2 set from Fissure shaft, has been drifted 4 ft. in lard ground. The 600 No. 2 set from the shall be a first the set of the cave is down and the set of the cave is down as the cave is down as the cave is down and the set of the cave is down as the cave is dow

iron water-tight skips, with a large cistern. We are sinking two chiffons in our new setts, and excavating ground to commence a new shaft. We have cross-

iron water-tight skips, with a large cistern. We are sinking two chiffons in our new setts, and excavating ground to commence a new shaft. We have cross-cutted and discovered the lode in the 140 and 150 south. We are also sinking four winzes, and a variety of minor details that would become tedious to mention. The enclosed estimate of reserves at the Ducleina Mine have been carefully made. [Note.—The estimate shows reserves in sight equal to 4971 tons.] At present we are not apparently discovering as much ore as the quantity now being extracted, but if the 130 turns out to be equal to the 170, which we have very good reason to believe is the case, we shall have increased our reserves to a considerable extent. It will take us some months yet to determine this question. I have great pleasure to inform you that our railway freight has been reduced from 43 cents to 33 cents per killogramme, or a reduction of nearly 25 per cent., with the understanding that we are not to send down less than 2000 quintals per month.

— June 26: The chief superintendent writes—If practicable, you will receive by this mail from Valparaiso the first of the sterling of \$8000 (remittance received for 9934. 4s. 4d.) Your wishes as to remittances, I am happy to say, are already fulfilled. With the bill which should reach you by this post over 5000l, have gone home since January, and duly you will further receive the surpluses that must continue to accrue monthly from your properties.

SOUTH-EAST WINAAD ESTATES AND 604D MINES—Mr. Oliver Pegler, July 26: What I advise you to do is to carry out a thorough opening up of all your principal recis, and a search for new ones. Each recil I prove to be payable is a fortune to the company. You have probably a mineral property which will stand unrivalled in the Wynaad, and I do not think that in any portion of the country (taking a given area—say, as the Elizabeth Downpenn and Richmond) a greater amount of auriferous quartz will possibly be met with. Mr. I aling yesterday stated that in his opinion in

The contract of the contract of the contract of the effects of the contract of

ground easy for driving, also suspended for securing the shaft. In the 30, driving west of Henty's engine-shaft, nothing has been met with as yet west of the elvan. The lode in Rica's winze, sinking below the 30, is large, and the part we are carrying down is of a very promising character, and worth 1 ton per fathom. BUENA VENTURA.—Aug. 18: The lode in the 50, driving west of Cox's engine-shaft, is improving, and yielding good stones of ore; worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 40, driving in the same direction, we are still cross-cutting south, but have not found any lode on the western cross-course. The lode in the 50, driving east of Cox's engine-shaft, is very open, consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yielding fine lumps of ore, with 1 ton per fathom. In the 40, driving east of Cox's engine-shaft, the lode is very regular, containing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. Good progress is being made in Taylor's engine-shaft sinking below the surface, and the lode is improving, being at present valued at 1 ton per fathom.

ALAMILLOS.—August 18: In the 115, diving west of Taylor's shaft the lode's

ing below the surface, and the lode is improving, being at present valued at 1 ton per fathom.

ALAMILLOS.—August 13: In the 115, diving west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is all the size of the end, and looking more promising than for some time past; it is valued at 1½ ton per fathom. There is no improvement in the 100, driving in the same direction. The lode in the 85, driving west of San Adrian shaft, is well defined, but unproductive. In the 60, driving east of San Victor shaft, the lode yields occasional stones of ore, but not enough to value. The 70, driving east of San Victor shaft, has greatly fallen off in value within the last few days, its present worth being ½ ton perfathom. The 70, driving west of San Victor shaft, is still opening up tribute ground productive of ½ ton per fathom. The men are making fair progress in Taylor's shaft sinking below the 115. The lode in Canton's winze, sinking below the 60, is of no value at present. In Gregorio's winze, sinking below the 50, the lode is small, and the ground hard for sinking.

THE WEEK

THE WEEK

Saturday, Aug. 21.—Great Western Railway stock was more in strong demand, and finished at 12%, having thus risen over 51. within a few days. Lancashire and Yorkshire rose 22. Brighton, A, remained stationary at 161%, and York, A, at 131%. Canadian Railways were not much dealt in, the First Preference remaining at 97, Seconds at 22, and Thirds at 44%. Business was done in the ordinary stock at 23. In the American market Illinois Central advanced \$2½, to 116½, and have now quite recovered the dividend. Several leading copper shares were wanted, and South Caradons were quoted 54. higher. Mondat.—Home railways were again in request. Lancashire and Yorkshire rurther advanced 1½, finishing at 138. Only a limited speculative business is done here, and it appears on stock being pressed for very little was forthcoming, hence the rise. Great Western left off at 130, Berwicks and Milands advanced 1, and Brumsas much as 1½. In the foreign department business was chiefly centred on Daira bonds, which ran down rapidly to 68, on a rumour that not more than 4 per cent. is to be paid during the next two years. Trunks were neglected, the Second Preference falling ½.

Tusnay.—Trunks were extensively parted with by speculative holders; the Second Preference receded 1, to 81, the Third falling to 43½, and the ordinary stock closing 22½ to 22½. Home railways were irregular, and on balance had a downward tendency. American securities were flat without exception. Erie shares finished no better than 482. Atlanthe First Mortagae went back to 71. East Caradon, 1½ to 2½; Panulcillo, 4 to 4½; Ruby, 6¾ to 7½.

Weddyn and the contraction of the stock of the stock of the stock of the second and the first benefit of the stock of the stock of the stock of the stock of the seconds and Thirds left of Y better. In telegraph securities Anglos and Directs were pressed for sale from the very first, the working agreement with the French company being apparently still unfinished. Business was done in Sierra Buttes at 1¼, and in Don Pedro 36.

From Mr. John B. Reynolds.—On all sides there has been an indisposition to attend to business this week, as so many are out of town. Those, however, who are at home are busy, and many enquiries are being made respecting stocks, which indicate great activity in the autumn and winter months. Prices of mining shares have, however, been lower all round, with only two or three exceptions. In the early part of the week a demand sprang up for West Kiltys on account of the appearance of the lode at the 72 east. But for weeks past there has been a strong desire apparent for these shares, buyers hoping to get them at the erroneous quotations published, and, with the exception of a very few and insignificant lots, this desire has not been satisfied. The shares leave off firm at 35s, buyers, and no sellers under 2½. New Kitty is being and will be most certainly influenced by the prospects of West Kitty so is New Kitty to West Kitty, to New Kitty to West Kitty to New Kitty to West Kitty to New Kitty to West Kitty to New Kitty to West Asset that a holder of 1000 shares has had 17s. 5d. per share offered for them for his interest, and he has declined the money. The operations at South Frances are somewhat impeded by the water being in the mine at the best point, but the shares are fairly spoken of. At West Basset there is an improvement reported, which it is hoped will continue. New Cook's Kitchen, together with all the mines under Capt. Josiah Thomas's managem nt, are well spoken of. Delecath particularly never looked better, and gives no sign of yleiding up its position as being the consols of the mining market. Holders of such first-class shares as are indicated in this article should not be uneasy at a lull in the metal market, more especially as at this period of the year there is a lull in every department of business. From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS .- On all sides there has been an

FORTESCUE MINE.—Last Monday the engine and stamps were started at this mine, and caused considerable satisfaction both to the agents and all connected with mining in St. Austell and the neighbourhood. Although those connected with the mine are not given to puffling, it was proposed to give a dinner to the men and many local friends and shareholders, when some good speeches on mining topice might have been expected. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Thompson, the managing director, was in London, undergoing a serious and painful surgical operation, which put a complete damper on the idea. Mr. Thompson has, however, telegraphed, saying he hopes to be back before the first sale of mineral takes place, which will be in less than a month. The engine and machinery work exceedingly well, and there was not the slightest hitch anywhere. It has surprised many how this mine has been laid out and set to work in so short a space of time. It was only in the beginning of the year that a lease was granted, and it was not until the spring that Messrs. Thompson and Son undertook to raise the capital and set the mine to work. The whole of the capital was soon raised, but the ground was in a frightful state, and it was found impossible to cart anything to the mine. All obstacles were soon, however, overcome and oue of the richest mines in Cornwall fairly set to work, A very short time will prove whether the agents have in any way overestimated the value of the mine. One thing is clear, that people are now beginning to regret not having bought shares when they were obtainable at a low price. The lode is very rich.

MANUFACTURE OF ZINC. -Instead of the ordinary Silesian retort MANUFACTURE OF ZINC.—Instead of the ordinary Silesian retort or the Belgian retort, each closed at one end and placed either horizontally or with an inclination downwards towards the mouth, Mr. J. W. CHENHALL, of Morriston, Glamorgan, employs earthen retorts or tubes open at each extremity, and capable of being closed by moveable stoppers. He places these retorts in a ver the furnace, the extremities being accessible from without, above, or from beneath the furnace bed. Near to the upper extremity of each retort is adapted an earthen branch tube for conveying the vapours of metallic zinc into the ordinary condensing pipes outside the furnace. In carrying out the process of manufacturing zinc by means of the retorts herein described, the retorts are heated to the usual degree, and the bottom stoppers being secure I and luted, the mixture of calcined ore and coal is introduced through the upper extremity of calcined ore and coal is introduced through the upper month at the top of the furnace; this being d me the upper month piece is adapted and luted. When the distillation of zinc is complete, both stoppers are withdrawn, the residue in the retort is pushed downwards through the lower extremity which is afterwards again closed, and the retort is refilled from above. An important advantage presented by the use of his improved retort consists in its being adapted for use in making zinc of zinc ores, which contain a considerable admixture of lead. Such ores are very objectionable for working by means of ordinary retorts placed horizontally or inclined downwards towards the mouth, as the lead material causes rapid wear of the retorts. By the improvement the contact of the lead material with the sides of the retort is greatly reduced, and metallic lead falls towards the bottom stopper, where it may accumulate without injury

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERILYN.—John Roberts, Aug. 25: The Valley cross-cut, and so is the No. 3 cross-cut, without any change as yel. In each of these we have gone beyond the point where we expected to cut the lode, and the only way to account for not cutting the lode must be that the lode has not se much underlie as in the upper legis. The No. 2 end contains very strong blende, but no lead to value.

BELOWDA.—Thomas Parkyn, Aug. 25: Since my last report I have kept the detector of the large pile of tinstuff, now at surface, taken out off Webb's lode, and am now engaged in sorting it, and hope to sample it to-morrow, when you shall know the result; this lode makes very rich in some places, and I want an average sample, as stated last week. I should say this is from the adit. I am sure the result will be very satisfactory. At the Beacon Borough lode we have opened 50 fms. east of the point we are now operating on as an open quarry, and have taken out samples, and find it within 6 ft. of the surface worth 4 cwts. of tin to the 10 tons of lodestuff; this I tried very carefully with the tin dresser. Here we have an immense quantity that can be taken away and sent into the stamps at a great profit. I am repairing the floors, stamps, &c., with all possible dispatch. I am very pleased to say that the mine is opening far beyond my expectation, and the stamps will be set at work in the Alexan away and sent into the stamps at a great profit. I am way at sent into the stamps at a great profit. I am repairing the floors, tamps, &c., with all possible dispatch. I am very pleased to say that the mine is opening far beyond my expectation, and the stamps will be set at work in the stamps will be set at work in the stamps will be set at work in the stamps.

stamps, &c., with all possible dispatch. I thin very present to say that is opening far beyond my expectation, and the stamps will be set at work directly.

BLAEN CAELAN.—J. Pell, Aug. 25: The level driving east towards Esgair, on the lode south of Caelan, is now in an impreving lode, containing ribs of carbonate of lime, spots of copper, and the end letting out a good deal of water. The cross-cut north from the 30, opposite engine-shaft, is not making good progress. The water has been short for all purposes, and twice the water has been in the bottom during the week. We have stopped dressing to enable the wheel to keep out the water. The lode in the cross-cut opposite the winze is producing 15 cwts. per fathom. Both stopes in the 30 are looking well.

BUCH HILLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris. Aug. 21: The Pink lode in the 80 east end, from the engine-shaft, is worth 111, per fathom. The west end at the same level is producing some low quality tinstuff. At the Blueburrow shaft the 40 east end is worth 101, per fathom, and the west end 52, per fathom. The 30 east end is worth 104, per fathom, and the 20 east end is at present poor.

BWLOH UNITED.—N. Bray, Aug. 25: The men at the 110 are still opening ground for a lodge. At the 100, driving east, fair progress is being made considering the nature of the ground, and without much alteration in the lode, which just at this time is somewhat nipped by the hardness of the stratum. The lode in the stopes in the roof of the 70 is of good width, and keeps up to an average of about 20 cwts. of silver-lead ore per lathom. The trial stope in the ack of the 60 is turning out some very good orestuff, and from present appearances is likely to open out a considerable quantity of ore. Dressing is going or regularly with a fair supply of water, and the machinery all in good working order.

CARNARYON COPPER.—John Roberts, Aug. 25: The 90 end is still hard and

order.

CARNARVON COPPER.—John Roberts, Aug. 25: The 90 end is still hard and not letting out quite as much water as it was. We drove 2 fms. last month, and have let it again to six men at 15% per fathom. On the western ground we have on the side of the mountain got into a strong course of iron pyrites with spots of rich copper. This is on a slide just exactly like the one that produced all the copper in the old mine, and it will be very strange if we do not get copper here also. We have let this to drive through the slide 1 fm. further at 4%. We have let the cross-cut at the bottom of the mountain at 6%. 10s. per fathom to cut the lode. We have shout 3 fms. to drive.

of ren copper. All some copper in the old mine, and it will be very strange if we do not get copper here also. We have let this to drive through the slide 1 fm. further at 4t. We have let the cross-cut at the bottom of the mountain at 6t. 10s. per fathom to cut the lode. We have about 3 fms. to drive.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, August 28: We are meeting with some fine looking specimens of tin and copper ore in the stopes above and below the 85 on the south lode.

CLEMENTIA.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Aug. 25: The stopes continue to hold their value as we have reported them for the last week or two. We are drawing up some good plies of lead, and are dressing them up for the market.

COURT GRANGE.—James G. Green, Aug. 25: The pump-rods have been repaired, and the wheel re-started to work on Saturday evening; during the stoppage the water has arisen to the back of the 55, so that no work can be done in the bottom for some weeks. The pare of men who were engaged in the 77 cross-cut have been put to make the pass under No. 2 stope, in the 80, good. No. 1 stope is worth 8 cwts. per fathom. No. 2 stope is suspended, and the men removed to si ke awinze in the sole of the 14, in order to ventilate said stope: there is good ore in the back, and the winze referred to is yielding 12 cwts. per fathom. No. 3 stope, east of No. 18 winze, is yielding for the whole length on an average 12 cwts. per fathom, some of it being very rich, but the ground in the end of the winze which has to be carried in the stope is poor, thus reduing the value of the stope. The stope in the back of the 14 east is worth 15 cwts. per fathom. The 45 east is suspended, and the men put to rise and hole to a winze in the roof of the 14, west of shaft. The tributers are getting excellent crestiff, and I intend eommencing to dress their pile as soon as we have sufficient water. This ore will be kept separate from the ore from the eastern part of the mine, as it is supposed it contains a better produce of silver. It is now decided not to drive sny more ends

in the 30, and 14 eastwards, towards the Broginin shaft. There is a good orey lode in the 30, and the 14 has a promising appearance. No dressed, the 15 has a good orey lode in the 30, and the 14 has a promising appearance. No dressed is being done at present, owing to a startly of water, but 16 Craig-y-Pistyll reservoir being so five get a storm of rain.

CWM PRYF.—Abaslom Francis, Aug. 24: all the ore at surface I have offered to clean and deliver into the ore-house at 5t. per ton; and this when ore is a fair price is worth 12t. per ton, and we have, I estimate, 7000. worth of this ore broken. We have also laid open a very large quantity of excellent tribute ground in a good condition for working, as may be seen by anyone holding an interest or intending to do so in this property. The machinery is now also perfect in all respects and working most satisfactorily, being driven by the River Rheidol, which at this place affords an abundant supply for all purposes.

CWMYSTWITH—Joseph B. Rowse, August 26: The lode in the 15, driving east of Pugh's cross-cut, on the new lode (by rock-drill), is 6 it. wide, and will produce 3 tons of blende per fathom, with nice spots of lead embedded in the blende—a very promising looking lode. The lode in the 15, driving west of Long winze below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, is 5 ft. wide, yielding good saving work for lead and blende. The lode in the 8 under Gill's lower level, driving west of Edwards' winze, on the new lode, is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 8 under Gill's lower level, driving west of Edwards' wing will produce 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 8 under Gill's lower level, driving west of Edwards' wing will produce 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 8 under Gill's lower level, driving west of Edwards' wing will produce 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 8 under Gill's lower level, driving west of Edwards' wing will be supplied to the supplied of the supplied to the supplied of the su

105 end, to intersect the south part of the lode in that direction. The lode in the stope in the 95 is worth 144, per fathom. All other points are without change. We are progressing with the arsenic work as fast as the nature of the work will admit.

GREAT LAXEY.—F. Reddicliffe, Aug. 25: About 5 ft. in width of the lode is still being carried in driving the 259 end north of Welsh shaft, and the value remains about 104. per fm. The winze sinking in the 247, now about 15 fms. in advance of the end just mentioned, has much improved, now worth 184. per fm. It is of special importance to have so a good lode at this point. The crosscut in the 247 north is extended 4 fms., but without meeting with anything as yet; we shall continue it at least a few feet further. The portion of lode being driven upon in the 25 end is just now poor, but there is reason to believe that the remaining portion is more valuable, and it will be proved shortly. Two of the stopes in the roof of this level are passing through short lengths of comparatively poor ground—one 54 and the other 104. per fathom; but there is better ground immediately before them. The other stope in the roof of this level are passing through short lengths of comparatively poor ground—one 54 and the other 104. per fathom; but there is better ground immediately before them. The other stope in the roof of this level are worth 254, and 264. per fathom respectively, and the two in the sole of the 210 164, and 355, terspectively. The stope in the volope is roof of this level are worth 254, and 264. per fathom respectively, and one in the 180 is worth 184, per fathom, the one in the 190 is worth 204, and one in the 180 is worth 184, per fathom, the one in the 190 is worth 204, and one in the 180 is worth 184, per fathom. We have recently commenced to make a trial of a piece of ground in roof of the 80, immediately north of Welsh shaft, where the lode is worth 184 per fathom. We have recently commenced to make a trial of a piece of ground in roof of the 80, immediately north o

gurse of this week.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—Wm. Skewis, John C. Seccombe, August 25: The lode is

The lode in the 164 east is producing saving work. The stopes and pitches are producing their usual quantities of copper ore. We shall sample on Friday next about 400 tons.

HERODSFOOT.—P. Temby, A. Temby, Aug. 25: I am writing a hasty report owing to our being anxious to put the new whim-engine to work to-day. The following bargains were let on Saturday: The 215 to drive south, by six men, at 4l. 4s, per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm. A rise over the 205, north of shaft, to four men, at 2l. 15s. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, and worth 20 cwts. of ore per fathom. A winze to sink below the 205, south of cross-cut, by four men, at 6l. per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom, A stope in the bottom of the 205 south to six men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom, at 50 per fathom worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, and worth 11s, and 11s,

ad ore. HINGSTON DOWN.-Thomas Richards, August 25: No. 1 lode in

In the 78, I am daily exceeding to we a still torther improvement; the end driving by six men, at 4, per fathom. The sum are re-timbering the 18 in. 18 in.

s not very solid, being scattered through the stone. We shallop when it may improve.

MOUNT CARBIS.—G. Johns, Aug. 26: The 27 east, on south Ot. per fathom; the 27 west, 10f. per fathom; and in the rise, 1 the north lode in the 27 cross-cut is producing some rich work in the north lode in the 27 cross-cut is producing some rich work in the north lode in the 27 cross-cut is producing some rich work in the north lode in the 27 cross-cut is producing some rich work in the north lode in the 27 cross-cut is producing some rich work or agaed putting in the large pumps. We have all the timber for m he mine, and the work is being pushed forward with energy. The end of the 34 is worth ½ ton per fathom. The stope on cross-5 cwts. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 34 continues is needed, worth 3 tons of rich solid ore per fathom, and if we could open a good range of such ground as there is at this point we get deeper, and lose the bunchy nature it presents in our slab reactions. It is confidently expected that the ore will be more we get deeper, and lose the bunchy nature it presents in our slab case water has failed, and all our wheels are idle for the present. NEW BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, Aug. 26: The different tutwo ribute pitches throughout the inine are about the same as relating the producing the producing saving made towards. NEW CATHEDRAL.—Stephen Davey, Jun. 2th inst.; consequencity, there is no change. Hauling and dressivith all regularity, and favourable progress is being made towards. NEW CATHEDRAL.—Stephen Davey, Jun. 2th inst.; consequencity, there is no change. Hauling and dressivith all regularity, and favourable progress is being made towards. NEW KITHY.—W. Vielen, Aug. 21: The mine is situated in the lode will be productive in this as in the upper levels in the for the diriving west, is 3½ ft. wide, producing saving work for copper. 2, driving east, is divided by a horse of granite, and we expect a not be 30 and 42. The machinery and surface operations are worily, and we have commenced preparing a parce a dit level has been worked by the former workers, b lone to a great disadvantage on account of the water, operienced miners that there is good tin ground in the age. Our present engine-shaft is about 100 fms. to ngs, in the centre of the mine. The engine-shaft is surface. From observations I have made, I find Wheal sinking the shaft about 15 fms. deeper, and I have no rofitable mine will be found and opened up quickly, pumping-engine, with a 10-ton boiler, and about 30 fm on the mine.

5-in. pumping-engine, with a 10-ton boner, and about we rork on the mine.

NEW PENROSE.—J. Curtis, Aug. 25: The lode in the ranches, and the ground a little harder than when I last NEW WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, Aug. 25: Satu and setting day. The cross-cut driving north at the advacurable indications of nearing the lode, the ground omposed of a light killas strongly mixed with small burian, which I consider to be very kindly for the lode be Ve are making very satisfactory progress in clearing an he eastern part of the mine, and we hope in a few days onmence the driving of the adit end west on the course of NORTH DERESBY MOUNTAIN.—R. N. Vivlan, Aug have got to the end of the course of ore north-cast of the ore, but the men to drive in the end south-west again.

MRTH DERESBY MUUALAND got to the end of the course of ore north-west got to the end of the course of ore north-west on this end; you will see by the section that on this end; you will see by the section that on this end; which is the country of the course of the cours ; you will see under the old shaft at an under the old shaft at an under the weather this end is like, and hope have removed the tackle from No. 2 we are in full course of sinking to the we are in full course of sinking to the rather troublesome, full of graven the weather is in our fi

and the 130 east, east of Dawe's cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quarts, peach, flow, and copper ore, sworth 1 for the 137 east, east of Friend's cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quarts, peach, mundic per fathorn.—New Shaft, New South Lode: In the 230 east, which were the standing quantity of good quality copper ore. In the cross-cut north at the depth of the peace of capel, quarts, peach, mundic, and some copper ore of good quality, the third peace of capel, quarts, peach, mundic, and some copper ore of good quality, the third peace of the peace of the

AUG. NORTH P shaft: The s st the 108. ing good storand at this le stamps. The tin 6l. per fa-worth for tin through the open east an-open east an-OLD GUN

PANT-Y-M

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details this w. TAN-YR-AI the 22 is looki fathom. The fathor and forwar produce for A TEESDALF shifts worked ment in the vecllent cheek the greasy.

the greasy, we fit there is got are clear of a which we exworked away dressers are at TREVINCE through the lade more down responses.

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AUG. 28, 1880.]

NORTH PENSTRUTHAL.—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, Aug. 36: Highburrow staff. The shaftmen are making fair progress with the cutting of the tip-plat shaft. The shaftmen are making fair progress with the cutting of the tip-plat the 108. The lode in the 108, driving east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and produced the 108 of the 108 of

ngle, west from the notion of the court of t

have sampled this week 200 tons of copper ore and 55 cons of programs are sampled by the bour setting-day, and prext be our setting-day.

Ay next be our setting-day.

BALDGE — D. Williams, Aug. 26: We have just cut into No. 3 vein PATELEY BRIDGE — D. Williams, Aug. 26: We have just cut into No. 3 vein she guarda of 18 in. wide, worth 25 cwts, of lead ore per fathoun. We have she passed through a branch of the same lode in the main ross-cut at the 20, which is 12 in, wide, and producing good saving work for dressing; we hope to reach the main lode here in a few feet further driving. Other points are look-

which is an in lode here in a few feet further driving. Other points are looking well.

FERHALLS.—8. Bennetts, R. Harris, Aug. 21: There is no change to notice in either of 89 cnds. The 70 cast end is producing some tinstuff, but the lode is mail. The 80 cast end is worth 54. per fathom. The 55 cast end is worth 44. See fail.

FIRE SO west is worth 104. Per fathom, and the 48 west 54. per fin. POLBOSE.—Wm. Bennetts, C. Roach, Aug. 25; Since our last report we have probable.—Wm. Bennetts, C. Roach, Aug. 25; Since our last report we have ground in the reast of the same description as before, and the men are making good speed in driving. On opening on the first branches east of the cross-cut we find them maintaining their size and regular branches east of the cross-cut we find them maintaining their size and regular branches east of the cross-cut we find them maintaining their size and regular branches. There is no change in the 90 west.

FORT NICEL.—J. Manley, Aug. 25: We are pushine on the sinking of the equise-tian distribution of the lodge below the 68 with all dispatch; the data is a found in the withing of the lodge below the 68 with all dispatch; the bad is large, composed principally of gossan and spar, with occasional lumps of lead or. We have cut the second branch of spar in the cross-cut; this branch is about an inch wide. There is more water percolating from the forebreast. The seed, diving east, continues of the same value as last week—2 to 2½ tons praham.

For Manley, Aug. 25: The 12-in. plunger fixed at the

OF WALES -J. Andrews, Aug. 25: The 12-in. plunger fixed at the OF OF WALES—J. Andrews, Aug. 25: The 12-in. plunger fixed at the pat to work last Thursday, since which we have dropped a 12-in. lift below the 45, and the water is now drained 3 fms. below that level. We forking at the rate of 9 ft. in 24 hours; we, therefore, think there is a fance of seeing the bottom of the mine in four weeks from this time. The in the deep adit cross-cut north is much the same as for several weeks past. IN GRAYELS—arthur Waters, Aug. 26: The 125, south of new ongine-ina lode 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead ore. In the 110 south resumed driving on the middle part of the lode, which is at present not. The 110 north is without change since my last report. The 95 south is could, on the hanging-wall part of the lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom. outh, on the hanging-wall part of the lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom porth and south of No. 2 cross-cut, is opening out a wide lode, worth per fathom in each direction. The winze below this level, on the middle he lode, is worth ½ ton per fathom. All the other points as for some the contractions of the part of the lode, is worth 2 fton per fathom. All the other points as for some the contractions of the part of the lode, worth 2 fton per fathom. All the other points as for some the contractions of the part of the lode, worth 2 fton per fathom. All the other points as for some the contractions of the part of the lode, worth 2 fton per fathom. All the other points as for some the contractions of the part of the lode, worth 2 fton per fathom.

ton per fathom in each direction. The winze below this level, on the middle of the lode, is worth \(^3\) ton per fathom. All the other points as for some of the lode, is worth \(^3\) ton per fathom. All the other points as for some lifeth CONDURROW.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Williams, H. King, Aug. 25: The load is favourable for driving in the 30 cross-cut south of the boundary shaft; have cut plat at the 30, and shall now begin to sink below this level. The load is stated of engine-shaft, is worth 121, per fathom. The winze below this cit worth 122, per fathom. The 50 end, east of king's, is worth \(^3\) to per fathom. The lode in the load in the back of this level is worth 152, per fathom. The lode in the end as has a promising appearance, it yields a little tin, and some rich ruby page. The lode in the winze lot the 122, per fathom. The lode in the winze below this level is worth 122, per fathom. The lode in the winze below \(^3\), west of Plantation shaft, is worth 102, per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 124, per fathom. The grantie in the 70 cross-cut south, do the west of Plantation shaft, is moderately easy for driving, and looks again for tin. The 80 end west is worth 92, per fathom. The 80, east of gg, is worth 152, per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 124, per fathom. We sold yesterday to Messrs. Daubuz do, 25 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. 5 lbs. of tin ore.

80UH DARREN.—Henry James, Aug. 26: There is nothing new to report easy last. The sinking of shaft is going on patisfactorily, and the lode mains its good character and value. The lode in the 110 west is looking better, easy last. The sinking of shaft is going on patisfactorily, and the lode mains its good character and value. The lode in the 110 west is looking better, look in side of this level, east of shaft, is worth exist of lead and 7 cwts. of copper ore per fathom. The 100 end is in a kindly the side of the backs and other points are without change. In a consequence very day weather our supply of water is short, and we ha

sy dry weather our supply of water is short, and we have to use the engine dressing purposes.

OUTH DERESBY.—W. Bennetts, Aug. 26: The men have completed cutting ground for the bearers a. d. cistern, and are now engaged in sinking the fi, which is down 9 ft. below the 13. I am pleased to say that the lode present is a much better appearance than when we commenced sinking. There is a branch of lead and blende on footwall. Everything progressing satisfactorily.

OUTH DEVON UNITED.—W. Hooper, Aug. 21: The 100 fm. level, to drive to be supplied to the control of the control

tiling out water freely. TANKERVILLE.—drithur Waters, August 26: As the shareholders will have y sanual report before them next Tuesday I consider it unnecessary to go into

deals this week.

TAN TRALIT.—C. Williams, Aug. 26: The lode in the winze sinking under lie 2 is looking excellent, being 6 ft. wide, and worth 3 lous of rich ore per stability. The looking excellent, being 6 ft. wide, and worth 3 lous of rich ore per fathom. The lode in the 12 north is worth 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 2 north is worth 1½ ton of ore on Saturday next, being the reason of the same of the same of the same of the looking excellent the solve two points.

ESSOALE—J. Slack, Aug. 20: West End Rise: There have been a few more been in the well.—J. Slack, Aug. 20: West End Rise: There have been a few more been in the well, although there are now occasional balls of ore in it, and an excellent chesk on the west side. The east cheek still continues in plate, but from the stable of the stable of the same of the same

racter of the lode in this winze and the lode in the vise in back of the 70, including the 70 west end and 50 west end (no 60 level driven), we are in a splendid run of ore ground.

WHEAL CREBOR.—G. Rowe, H. Phillips, Aug. 24: The lode in the 120 east is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is worth 25£, per fathom. The lode in the 120, west of cross-cut, is producing stones of ore, and showing a kindly appearance for impravement. The lode in the stope in the back of the 120, west of winze, is worth 35£, per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 120, west of winze, is worth 35£, per fathom. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 108, on the south part of the lode, is worth 60£, per fathom. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 108, on the south part of the lode, is worth 60£, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 108, worth 30£, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 80£, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 80£, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 80£, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 80£, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 80£, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 80£, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 80£, per fathom. All other points are without change,

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—T. Hodge, Aug. 25: Goold's shaft is 6 fms. below the 178. The 178 east end is letting out much water, the lode in which looks very promising, producing stamping work. The same remark applies to the 178 west end. The 165 north cross-cut is nelvan. The 155 east end is in hard ground, producing low price tinstone. The 165, west of the eastern cross-cut, is worth 72, per fathom. The 150 east end is worth 10£, per fathom, and likely to improve. The stope below the said level is worth 20£, per fathom, and likely to improve. The stope below the said level is wort

soon as possible.

WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, T. C. King, Aug. 25: We have no particular
change to report. Saturday next being our pay day and setting day a full report
will be sent out next week. The mine still continues to return large quantities

RINGOLD MINING COMPANY.

The directors have received the following report from their general

The directors have received the following report from their general manager:—

San Francisco, Aug. 5.

The maps sent you by this same mail will enable me to write you more intelligently hereafter on the workings of the property.

The condition of the mine at present is fully represented in the profile and vertical section of the lode. The present developments consist of:—

Shaft No. 1: Sunk to the depth of 225 ft., or 5 ft. below the 220 ft. level. Nearly the whole of the available quartz has been extracted above the 160 ft. level. So far as this level has been extended the quartz in the face or south end is fully 4 ft. wide; an average sample taken from the whole face yielded gold to the amount of \$415-60 per 2000 lbs. The vein under foot is also good, and appears to be strong, average sample from this place yielding \$20-67 gold per 2000 lbs. The two levels are being connected as rapidly as possible by means of a winze. When this has been done the 220 ft. level will be continued south, so as to get well under the ore shoot. From my explorations I fliad that the body of pay ore has evidently taken a sudden strike to the south, or has made either into the foot or hanging wall. The winze now being sunk from the 165 ft. level will follow the quartz, and the course and direction of the 220 ft. level will be determined by these developments.

hanging wall. The winze now being sunk from the 160 ft. level will follow the quartz, and the course and direction of the 220 ft. level will be determined by these developments.

This shaft is provided with steam hoisting works capable of coping with the ore to a depth of 500 ft.; it is also furnished with a small saw-mill for cutting up the fuel needed for steam and other purposes; it is also furnished with a good blower, so as to afford necessary ventilation; in fact, the property is well equipped for good and substantial work. The water is not very troublesome, nor do I anticipate a very heavy flow as depth is attained.

Shaft No. 2 has also been commenced, and is down nearly 50 ft.; the quartz looks well, showing considerable free gold. On referring to the map you will note that there is a continuous body of quartz croppings shown; this part of the mine has been repeatedly sampled and assayed, with results varying from \$60 ft. \$45 per 2000 lbs. in gold. There is a continuous and well defined vein of quartz from open cut in block M, to open cut in block S, a total distance of over 600 ft. This shaft, as you will readily observe, is in a central position with refer ence to this ore body. In order to advance as rapidly and cheaply as possible with the opening up of this part of the mine through shaft No. 2, I yesterday shipped to the mine a horse-whim and a steel wire-rope, as hoisting by hand below 50 ft. is both expensive and slow.

The map of the property showing all the land embraced in the U. S. ratent.

resers are at work again.

REFINCE CONSOLS.—John Mayne, Aug. 26: Since last week we have cut hough the logon open open drives and crystals of quartz, and in order to work interpretabilities of the lode, where I am pleased to say there is a considerable improvement, the log such as pleased to say there is a considerable improvement, the log such as pleased to say there is a considerable improvement, the log such as splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of such a splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of quartz, the bands that shall be such as the production of mineral in large quantities of quartz, the same such as the production of the log of the log of the log of such as splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of quartz, the same such as the production of the log of such as splendid character for the production of the log of such as splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of quartz, the same such as the production of the log of such as splendid character for the log of such as splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of quartz, the same such as the production of the log of such as splendid character for the log of such as splendid character for the production of mineral in large quantities of quartz, the same splendid character for the production

THE MINING JOURNAL.

The minimum of the property of the rich mines algioning.

"AGOILAN—TO Calmad, Ang. 25: Ellishaped winns, under the 20 cast, has been engaged of the rich mines algioning.

"AGOILAN—TO Calmad, Ang. 25: Ellishaped winns, under the 20 cast, has been engaged and the sign of the property of the sign of the property of the

COPPED OPES

Mines.	To	ons.		Pr	ice.		Mines.	To	ns.	Pr	ice.	
Devon Gree	at Consols	102		£1	17	0	South Caradon		81	. £2	6	(
ditto	************			2	0	6		**********			6	0
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ditto					9	6	Glasgow Carad				1	-
ditto					12	0					19	É
ditto					15	6					12	è
	don			3	2	6	Bedford United				1	1
South Cara Average sta	don 430	rice	£	581 96	19	0	Glasgow Carad Bedford United Average produ	d 63	5 0	193	6	
dumin's	Amo	unt	of m	one	ev	1 4	uantity of fine c	13 9 6				
LAST SAL	EAverag	e st	anda	rd.	£	92	18 0 Average st month, £ 92	produce		*****	6	3/4
	Names.						E ORES WERE Tons.		Amou	nt.		
Vivi	an and Sons						616 5	-6£	1933	3 11		
Gren	fell and So	ns							1020 1			
Nevi	ll, Druce, a	nd	Co.				5431/		1678 1			
	ams. Foste	r. a	nd Co	0			401 5	-6		8 5		
Will							127		326 1	1 6		
Will	on and Ellci	not										
Mano	on and Elki les Lamber	ngt t ar	on ad Co)			77			9 0		

NO SALE on Thursday last, August 26. Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth—Mines and parcels.—Mellanear 227—West Tolgus 250—East Pool 110—New Cook's Kitchen 26—South Crofty 15—Wheal Agar 13—West Basset 11.—Total, 1052 tons.

DEVALA PROVIDENT GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited) .- The nt have been posted, and also letters of regre

of Banking transacted.

PLOMB ET ZINC.

PROPRIETAIRE CONCESSION INTACTE, BORDS MEUSE, BELGIQUE, PRES STATIONS CHEMIN FER, NAMUR-LIEGE, DESIRE FORMER SOCIETE ANONYME. Adresse, HUBEAUX, à Louvain, Belgique.

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G. BARKER AND CO.

BANKERS-39 AND 40, MARK LANE, LONDON. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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Current accounts opened on the usual terms, and every description

TO THE METAL TRADE.

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The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-London, Aug. 27, 1880.

IRON. & s.d.	£ s. d.	TIN. £ s. d. £ s. d
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2 15 3-	-	English, ingot, f.o.b 92 0 0- 93 0 0
, Scotch, all No. 1 2 15 6-	-	,, bars ,, 93 0 0- 94 0 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 5 15 0-	6 0 0	refined 94 0 0- 95 0 0
in London . 6 5 0-	-	Australian 89 0 0- 89 5 0
Stafford 7 5 0-	7 10 0	Banca 92 0 0- nom.
in Tyne or Tees 5 15 0-	6 0 0	Straits 89 0 0- 89 5 0
swedish, London10 0 0-1	0 10 0	COPPER.
Rails, Welsh, at works 6 0 0-	-	Tough cake and ingot. 65 10 0- 66 10 0
Sheets, Staff., in London 8 50-		Best selected 65 10 0- 67 10 0
Plates, ship, in London . 7 10 0-	8 0 0	Sheets and sheathing. 70 0 0- 71 0 0
Hoops, Staff., 7 15 0-	8 5 0	Flat Bottoms 73 0 0- 74 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon. 7 0 0-	8 5 0	Wallaroo 73 0 0
STEEL.		Burra, or P.C.C 70 0 0- 71 0 0
English, spring 13 0 0-1	9 0 0	Other brands 66 10 0- 67 10 0
cast30 0 0-	0 0 0	Chili bars, g.o.b 61 0 0- 61 5 0
8wedish, keg	_	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.
LEAD.	_	Alloys I., II., III., and IV £120 0 0
English, pig, common16 5 0-	-	,, VI. and VII 135 0 0
	_	,, XI., Spl. bearing metal 112 0 0
W D 17 0 0-	-	BRASS.
sheet and bar16 15 0-		Wire 6¾d
pipe17 10 0-	-	Tubes 9½
red19 0 0-	-	Sheets 8¾ -9 d.
white22 0 0-2	4 0 0	
patent shot19 0 0-	-	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets 6 -6%
Spanish15 17 6-1	6 0 0	TIN-PLATES.* per box.
NICKEL.		Charcoal, 1st quality 1 2 0- 1 4 0
Metal, per cwt15 0 0-	6 0 0	,, 2nd quality 0 19 0- 1 1 0
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton.20 0 0-	25 0 0	Coke, 1st quality 0 18 0- 0 19 0
QUICKSILVER.		,, 2nd quality 0 17 0- 0 17 6
Flasks, 75lbs., war.(nom) 7 0 0-	-	Black per ton 15 10 0
SPELTER.		Canada, Staff. or Gla. 1 12 0 0-
esian	10 00	at Liverpool
English, Swansea19 0 0- sheet zinc22 10 0-	22 0 0	Black Taggers, 450 of 30 0 0-
		less for ordinary, 10s per top less for

* At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IO quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—Since our last issue quietude has been the characteristic feature of the metal market, and this is not surprising considering the prevalence of fine and seasonable weather, which tends to confine business to small dimensions by attracting commercial men from the City; but, at the same time, a good tone is infused into the markets by the improved appearance of the crops, which necessarily implants a feeling of greater confidence, and makes the prospects of the trade all the more encouraging and satisfactory. The temporary lull in the markets, therefore, is not a matter which need cause any anxiety with regard to the future, but should rather be taken as a favourable feature, as it damps the spirit of rash and undue speculation, which in the long run would not only prove disastrous to the operators themselves, but would also be prejudicial to the real interests of the trade. The amount of legitimate business transacted in some metals throughout the whole of the closing quarter of the year has been fully up to the average of the past few years; and it may, therefore, be argued that the inducement of low price which has prevailed has made many buyers anticipate their future wants, and that orders that would have been coming hereafter have airready been placed.

In a few instances, perhaps, this may have been the case, but it should be remembered that business in the spring did not attain such dimensions as was expected, and it would, therefore, be well for buyers to ascertain more definitely whether any slight increase in business which may have occurred during the summer does not arise more from the deficiency in the spring orders than from purchases made to meet requirements. The material interest which exists in the advancement of prices makes it evident that upon the slightest symptoms of returning animation sellers will hold for higher rates, and as there has been a slight cessation of orders during the past week or two, both from India as well as from America, it is not unlikely that orders may ere l REMARKS .- Since our last issue quietude has been the characteristics.

supplies tend to weaken the market, and many buyers are consequently deterred from increasing their interests in this metal. Other operators, however, who appear to have been purchasing in large quantities for a long time past seem loth to permit the slightest reduction to take place in prices without freely availing themselves of it, and this necessarily implants a healthier tone into the market, and sellers have greater case in maintaining their quotations. With regard to manufactured prices are steady, but orders are few, and it seems doubtful whether the demand will increase sufficiently to enable manufacturers to maintain present prices. Large supplies of both copper and yellow metal sheets have been sent to India, and Indentors are now indisposed to increase or even continue their purchases unless it be at prices below current rates; and as seliers are reluctant to make concessions, there appears but little prospect of the trade with that country being increased for some little time hence. A plentful harvest is reported in India, and this may be the means of reviving the trade earlier than would otherwise have been the case, but as the natives have yet to receive large supplies, it will doubtless take some time before orders again become plentiful.

IRON.—This market continues to assume a steady appearance, but the amount of business doing at the present time is somewhat

the amount of business doing at the present time is somet limited; nevertheless, prices are fairly maintained, chiefly account of the repeated favourable reports of the state of account of the repeated account of the repeated favourable reports of the state of the American trade, and the fair prospects of trade revival generally. The improved demand for pigs which was manifested last week has not continued, and a slight reaction in prices has occurred, but there is not much change in quotations; and owing to the strong desire which many operators show to effect purchases, it does not seem altogether improbable but that prices may be hereafter again advanced. The weaker tendency of prices should be attributed not to any probability of the prospects of the autumn trade proving less favourable than is generally anticipated, but to the rise which has already been effected at a time when stocks are exceedingly heavy and before the shipping demand has commenced, and under which circumstances it would have been a very exceptional occurrence if prices had made one undeviating upward progress, and would not likely to have led to the permanency of the increased rates. A triding reaction such as has occurred this week is, therefore, extisfactiony; and as sellers have made but slight concessions, it is plain there is not much anxiety to sell at reduced rates, and when prices again show eventions of advancing it is not at all unlikely but that operators may once more purchase freely and prices be advanced with greater rapidity than buyers at present expect.

The spreading of the agitation in the mining districts in Scotland is said to be each ing ir recorable unichief to the trade, as consumers are being annoticed.

present expect.

The spreading of the agitation in the mining districts in Scotland is said to be earling irreparable mischief to the trade, as consumers are being supplied by foreign houses at prices which our makers would barely be able to compete with, even without any advance in wages. Although there has been already a great curtailment in the production, there being now only 42 furnaces in blast yet it appears necessary that some further reduction be made, for statistics show stocks to be increasing at the rate of about 2000 to 4000 tons per week, the total stock on the 21st inst. in Messrs. Connel and Co.'s Glasgow stores being no

less than 450,933 tons, against 457,346 tons on the 4th inst., and 454,604 tons on the 7th inst. The foreign and coastwise shipments last week were rather in excess of those of the previous week, being 15,877 tons, against 14,252 tons and 7250 tons in the corresponding week of 1879; and the total shipments from Christmas to date this year have been 458,333 tons, against 313,460 tons last year. The imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth last week were 5850 tons, against 4990 tons for the same week in 1879. The warrant market, on the whole, has been rather quiet this week, the opening price on Monday being 55s, 6d., when the market gradually gave way to 54s, 9d., rallying again to 55a, and opened on Tuesday at 15/4. above this figure, but quickly receded to 54s, 4½d., at which figure business was transacted. On Wednesday, owing to a pressure of sales, transactions were reported at the opening at 53s, 3d., and down to 52s, 6d. was touched. Yesterday the market was steady at about 53s, 1½d., and to-day at 53s, 3d.

The Middlesborough market is reported quiet, and prices have fluctuated in accordance with quotations on the Glasgow market. Speculation just now is rather quiet, and stocks have increased during the week about 300 tons, thereby bringing the stock in Connal's yaste to 92,520 tons. Business has been transacted in No. 3 at 42s, 6d, but the general quotation is about 3d, per ton more. Makers ask 44s, to 44s, 6d, for No. 3, and 1s, less for No. 4. The shipments of pigs last week were over 4000 tons below those of the previous week, being only about 15,500 tons. A slight improvement, however, has occurred in the deliveries of menufactured iron and steel, the quantity being over 550 tons. Owing to the difference between the price of Scotch pigs and those produced in the Claveland district there is a good demand from Scotland for Middlesborough iron, and makers are considering the advisability of blowing in a few more furnaces. Prices of manufactured show no material alteration, ship-plates being q

tinues to be transacted in scored page, and the foresting and old rails is satisfactory, and owing to a slight reduction in prices business is reported to have been stimulated.

TIN.—With the exception of to-day prices have assumed a weakening tendency throughout the whole week, and lower rates have been accepted. Business was done on Monday in foreign at 90t., and on Tuesday and Wednesday 5s. per ton less was accepted, and yesterday down to 88t. 15s. spot was touched, but to-day there has been more inclination to buy, and the market closes at 58t. to 89t. 5s. Judging from the features both in favour of and against this market it is difficult to foresee the immediate future course of prices; the stock is still moderate and easily managed, but it is not improbable that the advanced rates may stimulate the production, which may prove adverse to any further advance in prices.

LEAD.—There is no new feature to be reported in the state of this market, sellers remain tolerably firm in their quotations, and a mode-

rate demand exists.

SPELFER.—The slight concessions which sellers have made in their prices does not appear to have stimulated the demand, which continues quiet, and without showing any symptoms of reviving yet

STEEL.—The rail-mills are reported actively engaged, but the de-

mand for other descriptions keeps limited, and prices unal tered. TIN-PLATES.—According to advices from America the demand in that country keeps animated, and some of our manufacturers are said to be fairly busy.

QUICKSILVER was very quiet during the early days of the week, but a very active demand for Spanish has since developed itself, and there has been some hesitation on the part of the importers in supplying all requirements.

plying all requirements.

Messrs. FRY, JAMES, and Co.—COPPER has varied but little since our last; Chilian rose in value about 20s. a ton a week ago, but has since gradually receded, whilst other descriptions have shown no variation. On the whole, a moderate demand exists for the kinds which are offering. Australian is very generally withheld from the market.——Ison is without change in the market for manufactured, but Scotch pig has fluctuated rather severely, having touched 55s. and 52s. 6d. in the last few days, and is now 53s. 3d. cash g.m.b.—Tix continues to be swayed by contending operators. Fine foreign advanced to 90. Pet ton in the course of the week, and receded to 83. 15s., at about which it now stands.—SPELTER is about 5s. a ton lower since our last report.——Lead is higher in price by 5s. to 10s. a ton.—Tix-Plates steady.

by 5s. to 10s. a ton.——Tix-Plates steady.

Messrs. PixLey and Abell—Gold. The only arrival since our last has been 31,000l., per Washington, to-day, from Central America. This will probably be taken for the United States, a few limited amounts in the open market having been also purchased within the last few days. Recourse has not yet been had to the Bank of England, but with the New York Exchange at 4:90¼, as cabled, this is not improbable. The shipments from Germany, up to yesterday inclusive, to New York, were 245,000l., and from Havre 104,000l.—these since our last circular. Some amounts will be forwarded on Saturday next from Havre. The P. and O. steamer Verona took yesterday 4000l. in bars and 5509 sovereigns to Bombay. The same company's steamer Ancona, due on the 28th inst., brings 200,000 sovereigns, 41,000l. in bar gold, and 15,000l. in gold coin. The Bank of England has received 15,000l. from Africa, and 120,000 sovereigns have been withdrawn for Portugal and South America.—BILYER: The supply of bars is exceptionally limited, and transactions have been few; the price is, however, steady at 52½d, per oz. standard. We have no arrivals to report, and the only shipment has been 17,500l. to Bombay, per P. and O. steamer Verona yesterday from Southampton. 21,000l. in Austrian florins were dispatched from Venice to Bombay on the 20th inst.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been rather more active this week, and a fair amount of business transacted in several prominent mines. Those mostly dealt in have been East Pool, Prince of Wales, East Caradon, Wheal Crebor, Derwent, Devon Great Consols, Minera, Marke Valley, Parys Copper, Morfa Du, Wheal Peevor, and a few

others.

TIN.—About the time of our writing last week the smelters in Cornwall put up the standards for ore 3t. We had been rather surprised, looking at the state of the tin market in London, that they had not done so before. Tin, however, is not quite so firm as it was, nor are tin shares quite so much in demand. Carn Breas are quoted 82½ to 85; Dolcoath, 55 to 57; Tincroft, 17½ to 18; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 10; East Pool, 38 to 40

Blue Hills 4 to 44; Polyrese 14 to 2; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11;

Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Polrose, 1½ to 2; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 15 to 15½. South Frances have further declined to 10, 11; West Basset to 15½, 16. At Pedn-an-drea meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 754/., and a call of 10s. per share was showed a debit balance of 754*l*., and a call of 10s. per share was made. West Peevor, 10 to 11. Wheal Agar, 53 to 64; at the meeting last week the accounts showed a loss—charging the costs to July 31—of 884*l*., and a debit balance of 1873*l*. A call of 5s. per share was made. Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes), 5 to 5½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4; Wheal Peevor, 31 to 32; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 2½; West Frances, 13 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 1½; West Kitty, 1½ to 2½; West Phœnix, 2 to 2½; Wheal Jane, 3½ to 4; Wheal Jewell, ½ to 1.

COPPER.—Shares in copper mines have been moderately active, but without much change in quotations. Devon Great Consols, 13 to

but without much change in quotations. Devon Great Consols, 13 to 13½; Bedford United, ½ to 1½; East Caradon, 1½ to 2½; East Crebor, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Gawton, 1½ to 1½; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3½ to 4½; Hingston Down, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; Marke Valley, 2 to 2½; Morfa Du, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Parys Corporation, 22s. to 24s.; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; West Caradon, 24 to 3, At the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. West Seton, 20 to 22; West Tolgus, 50 to 55; Wheal Crebor are weaker at 4 to 44. The west 10 igus, 30 to 50; wheat Crebor are weaker at 4 to 44. The lode in the 120 east is not looking so well. Trevince, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Devon Great United, \(\frac{1}{6}\) to \(\frac{1}{6}\); West Devon, \(\frac{2}{6}\) to \(\frac{1}{6}\); North Penstruthal, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); West Gunnislake (Clitters), \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{6}\); Mona, \(\frac{14}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); South Penstruthal, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{2}{3}\). South Devon United, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{2}{3}\). It is stated that in the rich copper lode east of the great cross-course a slide is found continuous from the bottom to the upper level, varying from \(\frac{2}{3}\) to \(\frac{2}{3}\) to \(\frac{2}{3}\) to \(\frac{2}{3}\). The factor is no coertion in the minorin the

20% to 50% per fathom. The points in operation in the mine in the aggregate are worth 220% per fathom,

LEAD MINES are still very quiet, and quotations nominal. Van,
19 to 20; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Roman Gravels, 9\frac{3}{4} to 10\frac{1}{4}; Tankerville, 2\frac{3}{4} to 3\frac{1}{4}; the general meeting will be held at the mine on Tuesday next. South Darren, 2\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{1}{4}; the lode in the shaft maintains its value. The 110 west is looking better. East Roman, 15s.

to 20s.; the sale of lead and blendt this week realized 492%. to 20s.: the sale of lead and blende this week realised 4921. Pandora, ½ to 1½; the sampling is 20 tons of lead and 20 tons of blende. Derwent, 2½ to 2½; East Van, 1½ to 2½; Herodsfoot, 3½ to 3½; Leadhills, 3 to 3½; D'Eresby Mountain, 20 to 30; Aberllyn, ½ to 1; North D'Eresby, ½ to 1½. Grogwinion, 2½ to 3½; this mine

has sampled 100 tons of lead for sale on Sept. 3. Frongoch, 3 to 14 the sampling here is 100 tons of lead for sale on the 31st. Caroni to 2; Crosswood, 1 to 1½; Hartington, 1 to 1½; Mawston, 1 to 12 Red Rock, 1½ to 2; West Wye Valley. ½ to ½; New Wye Valley: to 1½; Ystwith, 1 to 1½; Pennant, 3 to 3½; Gorsedd, 2½ to 3; West Chiverton, ½ to ½. Pennant, 3 to 3½; Gorsedd, 2½ to 3; West Chiverton, ½ to ½. Foreign Mixes.—Almada, 5s. to 10s.; Birdseye Creek, ½ to 1½; Capac Copper, 40½ to 41½; Capacian Copper, 1½ to 1½; Colorado.

FOREIGN MINES.—Almada, 5s. to 10s.; Birdseye Creek, ½ 101/Cape Copper, 40½ to 41½; Canadian Copper, 1½ to 1½; Colorado, 4 to 2½; Copiapo, 2½ to 2½; Don Pedro, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Eberne and Aurora, 2½ to 3; Devála-Moyar, 1½ to 1½. English-Austria, ½ to 1½; the gold returns for the month is 405L, showing a profit 6cl., after payments on account of erection of new winding-engal This engine, it is expected, will be erected this month Facel 10s. to 15s.; Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1½. Frontino, 3 to 3½ and 10s. to 15s.; Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1½. Frontino, 3 to 3½ and dend of 1s. per share has been declared. Anglo-Espana, ½ to 3½; Nouveau Monde, 12s. 6d. to 15s. & Panulcillo, 4 to 4½; Richmond, 14½ to 15½; Ruby, 6½ to 7; & John del Rey, 225 to 235; South Indian, 1½ to 1½.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been ctive throughout the week, and on Wednesday more business n done than for months past. Transactions were officially records no fewer than 20 different mines, and in some cases consideral activity was displayed, whilst the small variation recorded in a prices at which the successive deals were made left no doubt there was a bona fide demand. The advance in the tin standard which was referred to as imminent on Friday, was actually among that day, although the gratifying intelligence had not read the dealers, prophably the advance was considered so constituted. on that day, atthough the gratifying intengence had not read the dealers, probably the advance was considered so certain to Cornish correspondents thought it unnecessary to send a telega when it actually took place. Prices have been in almost one instance maintained, and in some few cases an advance has been considered.

established.

Indian Gold Mine Shares continue to attract a large amount attention, and the new launched concerns are reported to have lateration, and the new launched concerns are reported to have lateration, and the new launched concerns are reported to have laterative a favourable reception. Scotch capitalists especially showing meadiness to invest. The Devála Provident have already posted the letters of allotment and regret, and the Indian Mammoth laterated their list. They have received a gratifying report from the resident engineer, in which he states that they have tried some unreefs since he wrote, and in all have found good shows of gold merely pounding and crushing the stone (no amalgamation or langing); in others have found visible gold. The more they examing; in others have found visible gold. The more they examine this part of the country the more they are convinced of the rides of the reefs. They are every day discovering most extensival native workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about formative workings in places they never knew anything about for

Devala Moyar have been largely dealt in to-day, and the tenden of prices is decidedly upward; they close 1\frac{1}{6} to 1\frac{1}{6}. Indian Gienn 1\frac{1}{6} to 1\frac{1}{6}; South Indian, 1\frac{1}{6} to 1\frac{1}{6}; South Indian, 1\frac{1}{6} to 1\frac{1}{6}. The Aruba Agency Company, with a capital of 30,000\frac{1}{6}, in of 2\frac{1}{6}, each, are inviting subscriptions at par for the unallotted as capital. It appears that 5361 shares have already been issuel, a of the remaining 9639 shares now to be issued 5562 shares, or 1\frac{1}{6}. The representing the amount of principal and interest to the data of the state of the stat or the remaining 9003 shares now to be issued ood shares, of light representing the amount of principal and interest to the date of the prospectus, of all the advances upon mortgage made to the computer of the largest of the present shareholders, will be accept in fully called up and fully paid ordinary shares at par, in full discharge the mortgages. The remaining 4077 shares are now offered for subscriptions that a 200 gold mines in Aruba, and it is only reasonable to suppose that more are concealed by the alluvium which has been washed down from more are concealed by the alluvium which has been washed down from mountains. Before the Aruba Island Gold Mining Company purchase they pretty, in 1872, it was fully examined and reported upon by Mr. Finship (Messrs, John Taylor and Bons, Queen-street Place), and in his report spit believe that in this little island there are more gold quartz vein than are han to exist in any other place of the same size." There would certainly sensition to also find in Aruba, for the directors state that it is a notorious data carry away gold which has been surreptitiously washed by the native said and attractive feature in the prospectus is the declaration of the director that they will make no allotment of shares unless the whole of the 4070s amount paid on application will be returned in full. The enterprise is muly referred to in another column.

West Wheal Seton advanced to 22½, 25, and are freely engine for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes for, owing to the excellent appearance in the bottom of the mixes are likely soon to see a very highing the excellent appea representing the amount of principal and interest to the da

There are, it should be observed, only 1200 shares, 512 each Already 4462 per share has been paid in dividends, and the are situated near to Dolcoath, Tincroft, East Pool, Cara Bra.

other wonderful rich tin mines.

Gawton, 13 to 13, and in demand; it is reported they have g very rich lode of ore in several places.

Richmond, 143 to 154; a shareholder who does not spead desires it to be mentioned that the Richmond is the only Encompany formed for working an American mine which has returned to the shareholders an amount in dividends equal to the capital vested; that it is the only American mine at present paying the shareholders an amount in dividends equal to the capi vested; that it is the only American mine at present payin dends to English shareholders; that the California, Consolidated Eureka Consolidated, &c., dividends for the first six months of 180 we than in the corresponding period of 1879, while the Richmond is propared that Mr. Probert is the only superintendent who has produced the with which the Richmond shareholders may well be satisfied. It is information to the control of vested; that it is the only American mine at present pay

smelter selected by the company sails for America to-day. Frontino and Bolivia, 3 to 3½; the profit for June was !! out of which 8081. 15s. has been expended on capital sec out or which 8081. I5s, has been expended on capital acost dividend of 1s, per share, payable on September 13, has be clared. Mr. White reports that all at the mines is going ons torily, and that much of the current cost—31911.—has been et on development. He has purchased for a trifle the right to River Pocuné water, which, when brought to the mill, will sextra stamps, and increase the company's profits by 2000, per Missouri, 10½ to 11; advices received this week, dated at state that the following work has been done since July 50.

clair Shaft: This shaft has been done since July is Clair Shaft: This shaft has been sunk 13 ft. 10 in. deeper, a ends substantially timbered. On passing through the last 5 lode has become softer; it is now 14 in. wide, well filled with the 255 net of the 15 ft. 15 in. the command has come in lode has become softer; it is now 14 in. wide, well fi
The 245 north has been driven 18 ft. 5 in.; the ground has
the level shows in end a white lode 12 in. wide, averaging 5 i
dications tend to the level reaching open ground again; 15 fo
done in back stopes 245 fm. level. The ground in the stopet
to the fathom; the rock at present being hard. Bald lifdriven 14 ft. from the 17th to July 31; the rock is much so
sheet of ore runs parallel with the floor of the drift, occas
into pockets of lead. The indications hold favourable fol
posits of ore when the tunnel is driven further into the bocross-cut leading to cave has been driven through to 64 ft.
The mineral is pitching east from cave; the one is not as six
as it was in the former cave, yet the ground is most favocoveries of large deposits of lead. Shaft No. 2 has been
\$9.50 per foot, and has been sunk 7 ft. since last reported onbeen run steadily. We are increasing our facilities for dress
ore; the furnaces work in the most splendid manner, we'c
thing better.

ing better.
In Lead Mine shares the largely increased business r the end of last week has been well maintained, and collection of the confidence is felt that for some time to come at least present or ores may be fairly anticipated. Van shares are quoted

Roman to the gen ores. The 23871. Est in good drealised a understood Tankery owing, no the adjoin sharehold agent's re holders, an which sho shareholde oubt, it i be made, a careful, a neighbour of which a taken in h vidends so at work al not ere loi Frongoch Tuesday. I deep worki the lode in at from 4 to since this a creed in pro-1½ to 1½;

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Nombants change, 400 to 10%. Fe GAS SF to this ever lane, has be to 14%; Et 138 to 138%; Monte 191. For cl

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or at the rate of 300,000% for the mine. The lodes in some of the bottom levels are said to be improving. Roman Gravels are reported to be in demand at 10 to 11, owing now the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the general appearance of the mines, and the realising of the general appearance of the mines, and the realism good demand at 17s. 6d. to 20s. The sale of ore this week has in good demand at 17s. 6d. to 20s. The sale of ore this week has in good demand at 17s. 6d. to 20s. The sale of ore this week has in good demand at 17s. 6d. to 20s. The sale of ore this week has realised about 13s. and are reported to be in better demand, owing, no doubt, to the important question of amalgamation with the adjoining properties, which will be submitted to the meeting of shareholders on Tuesday next, and the propositions contained in the agent's report and directors' report, issued this week to the shareholders. By the united working of these properties there is no doubt, it is said, very large monthly returns of lead and blende will be made, and that the mine will become highly profitable under a careful, and at the same time vigorous, management, such as the neighbouring mine—Roman Gravels—has received, and as the result of which after being abandoned for some 20 years or more was again taken in hand, and the present company have given already in dividends some 100,000%, and now that all the necessary machinery is at work and paid for there is no reason why double this figure should not ere long be again paid to the Roman Gravels shareholders.

Fongeols, 3 to 3½; the sampling this month is 100 tons of lead, for sale on present the enew shart is by far the greason why double this figure should not ere long be again

light of 1/3 is good and the reported to be scenarily growing in the Lianarmon district the trials on the numerous lodes are opening out satisfactorily, and with more capital brought to bear upon it in development profits will it is believed result. British Bilver-Lead, 2½ to 2½; the ore continues as Lat reported. Plast-ddu Park, 10 to 12; rich rocks of lead ore in the 3xyad level west, on Maes y-pwil lode.

[The closing quotations being given in the Share List on the last page of the Journal it is unnecessary to repeat them here.]

TRAMWAYS —The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. V. Assort, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Flinch-lane, been dealt in as follows: —Alliance, British and Foreign, 33½ to 33½; ditto, Marine, 25½ to 25; domercial Union, 21½ to 21½; Guardian, 70½ to 71; Law Fire, 15½ to 15½; London, 64½ to 65; London and Provincial, 4½; Marine, 90½ to 90½; Merchants Marine, ½; Ocean Marine, 7½ to 7½; Phoentx, 30; Royal Exchange, 400 to 401; Rock Life, 8½; Thames and Mersey, 11½; Universal, 10½ to 10½. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

GAS SHARES —The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Finchias, has been in Bombay, new, 4½; Continental Union, 21½; ditto, new, 14½ to 14½; European, 20½ to 20½; Gaslight, A. 191 to 192½; H, 7 per cent. max. 131 to 133½; Imperial Continental, 193½ to 194½; Ordental, 7½; ditto, new, 8½; Monte Video, 18½ to 17½; Rio de Janeiro, 29; South Metropolitan, B, 191. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

CHEMICALS, MINEBALS, AND METALS.-Messrs. J. Berger Spence CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—Messrs. J. Berger Spence and O. (Aug. 21).—Alum: Loose Lump, 6l. 7s. 6d.; ground, 7l. 5s.—Arsenic: Best whitepowdered, 10l. 10s.—Bleaching Powder, 5l. 12s. 6d.—Borax: Refined English, 62.—Copperas: Green, 47s. 6d.—Copper: Sulphate, 2ll. 10s.—Nitrate of Lead, 2gl.—Sida: Oream Caustic, 8l 15s.—Sulphate of Zinc, 12l.—Sulphur: Roll, gl.; flour, 10l. 15s.—Fin crystals, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb.—White lead, 2ll. 5s.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 5l. 15s.—China-Clay, 3gs.—Ochre, Sl. 15s.—Oxide of Zinc, 25l. 10s.—Talc, 5l.—Umber, 50s.—Copper: Best laget, gl.; seconds ingot, 68l.—Lead: Best soft English, 16l.—Pig-Iron, No. 4 Forge, 43s.—Spelter, 19l. 10s.—Tin: British common block, 93l.—Naphtha, Miceble, 4s. 6d.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: The Patent Office Report (Fell and Wilding); the Prevention of Colliery Explosions; Mine-Cages and Man-Engines; Shot Firing, and Simultaneous Blasting; Mineral Raliways (R. E. Wilson, C. E.); the Lead Trade; Nouveau Monde Mining Company; English-Australian Gold Mining Company; Richmond Mine; Cost-Book Mining, and Limited Liability; Gold in Wales—No. XXIX. (T. A. Readwin); the Cambrian Mining Company; North Treskerby Mine (R. Symons); Wheal Uny and its Management; Phoenix and West Phoenix United Mines; Starting the Machinery at South Cambrian Mine; Cardiganshire (A. Francis); Mining in Cardiganshire; Mining in Lianarmon. New Coal Harbour for Canada. Technical Improvements in Mining, Reports from Cornwall, North Wales, Salop, and Cardigan, Tyne and Wear, North and South Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and the Forest Dean. Meetings of Public Companies: Colombian Hydraulic, West Caradon, Wheal Ager, Wheal Jewell, and Pedn-an-Drea Mining Companies. Transfer of Mine Shares. Clausthal Mining School Notes—No. CLXI. Gold Mine Workings in South America, &c. * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given

STEEL RAILS IN HOLLAND.—In connection with a contract recently let for 4000 tons of steel rails required by the company for working the Datch State Railways, it may be stated that Messrs. Bolckow, Yaughan, and Co. (Limited) tendered at 71. 14s. 7d. per ton. The accepted tender was that of the Osnabruck Steelworks—7l. 13s. 1d.

RINGOLD.—We publish the report of this company in another column. The shareholders may be congratulated on possessing a property with such advantages as it would seem this one has. No doubt ere long they will obtain good results.

East Craven Moor Lead Company (Pateley Bridge).— The annual meeting took place on Thursday, on the mine, when a very satisfactory report was presented to the shareholders, and a dividend of the presence of the presence of the meeting will be given next week.

BWLCH UNITED.—The stopes keep up to their full yield of silver-ead ore, whilst the trial stope in back of the 60 fathom level is, from present indications, likely to open out a considerable quantity from

West Lisburne.—Preparations are being made to commence operations, and we understand, in view of the applications made for shares, the list will be shortly closed.

NEW WEST CARADON.—It is understood that this valuable piece of ground has been taken up by the fortunate shareholders in West Caradon. All that has been said in reference to the economical working and excellent prospects of West Caradon applies with equal force here. The shares are already at a premium, and will, it is expected, soon attain the same value as those in West Caradon addiging.

TREVINCE CONSOLS.—The report from this mine being of such an exceptionally favourable character, the daily improvement taking place in the lode fully justifies the opinion that has long been predicted that this ultimately is going to be one of the great prizes that Gwenap parish is so justly renowned for, and the shareholders have every reason to be congratulated for embarking in this adventure, which no doubt at no very remote period will result in the payment of large and substantial dividends.

MINING IN MONTHON PROPERTY.

MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—A discovery of rich lead ore has been made in sinking a small shaft from surface at a place called Cwm-Hafod-y-Merch. The ore at present is about 1½ in. solid; but there is little doubt that this is only a branch from one of the great champion lodes of the district, the mine being situate in the immediate vicinity of the Glasllyn, Rhoswyddol, Cwm-Byr, and other well-known mine. well-known mines.

well-known mines.

Wear Caradon.—The first meeting of shareholders was held last Wednesday, and it will be seen considerable attention is being directed to this property, as there is a strong belief that this concern will before this year is out come prominently into notice. The old company, it will be remembered, made their immense profits east of Hallett's cross-course, and it looks as if the present company were going to be similarly rewarded in the western ground, for in all the lodes which are now being worked is rich copper ore being broken. A reference to the report of the meeting, which appears in another column, will justify the attention which is being given to this property on the market. Not only is every lode producing copper ore, but the quality of that being raised from the Menadue lode is of the richest quality. A feature here, which must not be overlooked, is

or at the rate of 300,000l. for the mine. The lodes in some of the considerable saving on outlay account and permanent moderate cost. With the excellent prospects before the shareholders, it will not be a matter of surprise to anyone if a very considerable advance to the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the general appearance of the mines, and the rise in price of lead to the same that the property can be worked without steam-power, hence a considerable saving on outlay account and permanent moderate cost. With the excellent prospects before the shareholders, it will not be a matter of surprise to anyone if a very considerable advance in the market price of the shares should rapidly take place.

RINGOLD MINE.—We visited this mine lately, and found that in the 160 level the ore for a considerable distance north and south has been stoped out. From the 160 to the 200 is virgin ground. The ledge is in sight above and below, and looks well. A winze has been started on the ledge to connect with two levels. One compartment of the shaft is used for hoisting; the other is occupied by the ladders, which are arranged with a view to the safety of the men in ascending and descending. In addition to the machinery which we have heretofore described, a fan-blower has been put up, with pipes reaching all the working levels, thus supplying an abundance of pure air. A new shaft has been started several hundred feet south of the main shaft, at a point where the croppings are from 10 to 15 ft. wide. A considerable quantity of fine-looking ore has already been taken out, which will be run through the mill to determine its value.—Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, July 31.

HOT-AIR ENGINES.

A simple, efficient, and economical hot-air engine has been invented by Messrs. LLOYD and ROGERS, of Smethwick, which consists essentially of a pressure accumulator or reservoir containing air, by preference of a pressure of 80 lbs. on a square inch; two cylinders and pistons similar to those of a steam-engine, and a condenser containing air under a pressure, by preference, of 40 lbs. on the square inch, and of a heating chamber through which the air passing from the reservoir is heated before entering the first or hot-air cylinder. The air employed circulates through the apparatus, passing from the reservoir to the heating chamber, from thence to the first or hot-air cylinder; efter heating chamber, from thence to the first or hot-air cylinder; efter heating chamber, intended to the first or hot-air cylinder; efter heating chamber, from thence to the first or hot-air cylinder; efter heating cated upon the picton in that cylinder; it presses reservoir to the heating chamber, from thence to the first or hot-air cylinder; after having acted upon the piston in that cylinder it passes to the condenser, where it is cooled, and from thence to the second or cold-air cylinder. Finally, it returns to the reservoir from the cold-air cylinder. The reservoir and condenser are immersed in water to keep them and the air contained in them cool, and the two cylinders are jacketed, the first or hot-air cylinder having a case containing air, by which its cooling is prevented; the second cylinder having a casing containing water, by which it is kept cool. The cylinders are provided with slide valves resembing those of a steam engine, and the piston rods of the two cylinders are connected with cranks on the same shaft, to which shaft rotary motion is communicated by the cylinders. The passage between the reservoir and heating chamber is provided with a stop valve and a back pressure valve, the former to regulate the flow of air from the reservoir, the latter to prevent the return of air from the heater to the reservoir. latter to prevent the return of air from the heater to the reservoir. The passage between the cold air cylinder and the reservoir is provided with a back pressure valve.

The passage between the cold air cylinder and the reservoir is provided with a back pressure valve.

The action of the engine is very simple. Air at about 80 lbs. pressure passes from the reservoir to the heater; by the heat it there acquires it is expanded into double the volume, having the original pressure, or about the original pressure. The heated air acting on the piston of the hot air cylinder urges it from end to end of the cylinder. By the action of the slide valve the communications are reversed, the air which has filled the cylinder being put in communication with the condenser, and hot air from the heater is at the same time admitted to that end of the cylinder which was previously in communication with the condenser. The air which enters the condenser is rapidly cooled, and its pressure reduced to (say) 40 lbs. on the square inch. The cold air cylinder in communication with the condenser, and returning it in its compressed state to the reservoir. Cold air of (say) 40 lbs. pressure passes from the condenser to the cold air cylinder as the piston passes from one end of the cylinder to the other end. On the piston making its return stroke this air is compressed by the motion of the piston, until the piston having made half its stroke the pressure of the air is doubled, and it now has the pressure of 80 lbs. on the square inch, in which state it returns to the reservoir to pass again to the heater and hot air cylinder.

It will thus be understood that the effective power of the engine at each stroke of the hot air piston is the power due to the pressure of 80 lbs, on the square inch, in which state it returns to the reservoir to the pressure of 80 lbs, on the square inch, in which state it returns to the reservoir to the pressure of 80 lbs, on the square inch, in which state it returns to the reservoir to the pressure of 80 lbs, on the square inch, in which state it returns to the power due to the pressure of 80 lbs, on the square inch, or in the power due to the pressure of 80 lbs, on the square inch,

It will thus be understood that the effective power of the engine at each stroke of the hot air piston is the power due to the pressure of 80 lbs. on the square inch on the said hot air piston, diminished by the equal resistance of the cold air piston through the second half of its stroke, and the resistance gradually changing from 40 to 80 lbs. pressure during the first half of its stroke. The motion of the crank shaft is equalised by a fly-wheel. The engine they have described is the simplest form of the invention. Several of the hot and cold air cylinders may be combined, and where, as in locomotive and marine engines, a uniform and easily reversible motion is required, they so arrange the cranks with which the cylinders are respectively combined that the shaft rotates with a uniform or nearly uniform power, and has no dead points. They prefer to make the faces of the slide valves and their seats curved instead of plain, and the valve mechanism may be worked so that the hot air may be cut off at any part of the stroke of the piston and the hot air used expansively.

In order to facilitate the starting of the engine, as well as to assist engines requiring to be readily reversed, they use a relief chamber, in which the cold air behind the piston of the cold air cylinder is for a time received, thereby allowing the cold air of the condenser to act more efficiently on the other side of the piston. After the engine has been started the communication with the relief chamber is cut off, the air being returned to the reservoir by an auxiliary pump.

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BLACK TIN. Date. Mine. Tons c. q. lbs. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers. Aug. 24—So. Condurrow 25 13 1 5 ... — ... — ... Daubuz & Co.

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And notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the company will be closed from the 1st to the 13th September, 1880, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. JAMESON TRURAN, Secretary.

184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Aug. 27, 1880.

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Gold in bars produced in the month of July, 1880, remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 5466-38 ozs.

DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, 8100.

(Signed) A. LICCIONI, President of the Company, (Signed) VICTOR J. GRILLET, Treasurer.

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DALE, TALLESIN R.S.O., CARDIGANSHIRE, VISITS all the PRINCIPAL MINES in the CARDIGANSHIRE DISTRICT, and is PREPARED to
FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting all
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will not only declare dividends, but will advance in price some hundreds per cent. In a short time.

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50 Evon Connols, £13½
50 Evon Connols, £13½
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CAPTAIN WILLIAM NORTHEY has placed in his hands FOR DISPOSAL a MINE, with ample MACHINERY for CRUSHING, WINDING, PUMPING, and DRESSING, where £1000 would be sufficient to give it a thorough and efficient trial.

Captain Northey also recommends SHARES in ONE MINE that will soon rise 500 per cent. All particulars on application.

South View Cottage, Goginan, Aberystwith, 19th August, 1880.

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence during the past year being out of print, we recombe filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulation

COPPER MINES—"C. W." (Paris).—The Vignaes Company does not appear to hav any offices in this country. The offices of the Virneberg are at 5, Knight-tide street, London. The former mines are in Scandinavia, the latter in Germany. street, London. The former mines are in Scandinavia, the latter in Germany.

NICKEL AND COBALT—"F. W. G." (Bodmin).—The last published list has been forwarded by post. The revised official list is now in course of preparation, and will be published in a few weeks.

white published in a few weeks.

Received,—"Shareholder" (Scotland) wishes for some particulars respecting the

West Goginan Mine—"O. N." (Leicester)—"M. Y."—"C. R."; It was right.

We shall be glad to receive such matters whenever convenient to forward them

"T. R. E. —"Shareholder" (East Craven Moor): A report of the meeting
will appear in next week's Journal—"Old Reader" (Greenwich): A letter
addressed to Mr. Henwood, sent to our office, will be forwarded—"A Miner"
(Redruth).

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 28, 1880.

COAL DUST, AND COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS. The effect of coal dust in connection with colliery explosions we think has not had that amount of attention paid to it which it certainly deserves. Some time since we drew attention to the subject, and in last week's Journal Mr. D. P. Morison, of Newcastle, again brings the matter forward in the shape of a letter. We certainly agree with Mr. Morison that coal dust by itself could not originate an explosion, but at the same time we believe that it may be one of the needs for such an explosion, but at the same time we believe that it may be one of the agents for such an occurrence, and that a powerful one, too. Having paid some attention to the power of coal dust under certain conditions, as well as to the character of the mines where explosions conditions, as well as to the character of the mines where explosions have taken place, we consider that the dust at least intensifies the disastrous effects of an explosions, and also that the latter generally take place in mines where the seams worked are dry as well as warm. In wet workings there is undoubtedly less liability to a lamp becoming so charged with dust that it will ignite outside than where they are dry. Many instances of this could be given, and we may say that at the Oaks, where the most terrible explosion on record took place, is a very dry one, of which we have had experiences on more than one necession. So much is this the case that the chief manager has the foads and workings frequently watered, as he considers that the dust is not only injurious to the workmen but greatly impedes the ventilation, in that way alone aiding in the formation of an explosive mixture by allowing gas to accumulate, owing to the air not being in sufficient quantity to neutralise it. But the manager of the Oaks goes farther, and gives it as his opinion that the dust after an explosion datsee many of the persons in the mine where it has taken place to be suffocated, for on examining bodies that have been brought out of working places after an explosion their nostrils, ears, and eyes have been completely filled up with coal dust. But he has found it not only injurious after an explosion, but where it has been set file to by a shot, when it burnt the same as gunpowder. His experience also is that the fires after an explosion in mines have been eyes have been completely filled up with coal dust. But he has found it not only injurious after an explosion, but where it has been set fire to by a shot, when it burnt the same as gunpowder. His experience also is that the fires after an explosion in mines have been caused by the coal dust, whilst the most serious disasters from the ignition of gas have taken place in dry pits. We know that after a fall of the mineral or by the concussion caused by a shot the finer portions of the dust surrounds the lamp, be it a safety one or otherwise. It is, therefore, quite probable that a lamp in a very dry and dusty place can be so permeated with dust that when an explosion takes place by a shot or a fall of goaf (which always causes a concussion of the air) for the light to be drawn through the lamp, and explode the dust on the external portions of it, and then igniting any gas that may be in the vicinity of it. That fine coal dust will burn like gunpowder will be seen by throwing a small quantity of it on an ordinary fire, so that there can be no reason to doubt that the fine particles flying about in the working place of a mine will ignite at a lamp. Then, as we have before stated, the ventilation in consequence being impeded to the extent of not being sufficient in quantity to render the gas around harmless, it can be readily ignited, for, as Mr. Montsox truly says, in a warm and dry seam it does not require much initial heat to spread over a large area an immense body of filme and an enormous alteration in the atmospheric condition of a mine. In conhection with the condition of mines, it may be said that these in the South Varkshire district in particular, where the quite much initial heat to spread over a large area an immense body bif fibme and an enormous alteration in the atmospheric condition of a mine. In donnection with the condition of mines, it may be said that those in the South Yorkshire district in particular, where the most devastating explosions have taken place, are both dry and, of course, warm, and have a constant current of fine dust going through nearly every part of them, which a casual visitor finds by expectoration after being down one of the pits for only a short time. The result of the experiments that have been going on for some time it is expected will be given in the report of the Royal Commission on Mines, but whilst we are waiting for that explosions continue to take place, lives are lost, and many persons are injured as well, from what may be considered as preventable causes. Mines in which large numbers of men and boys are employed, hundreds of lights burning, and horses working are not always the healthiest of places for work-fine, but we are told that where all known means are employed to repider the temperature good and neutralise the gases given off, mines can be made more salubrious and agreeable as places of work than those in which many kinds of labour are carried on above ground. Yet we have, with one exception only, never heard of any attempts being made to prevent injury to the health of the miner from the inhaling of coal dust whilst following his employment. In dry mines this could be best accomplished by watering the floor, as is done at the Oaks Colliery, which would not only make the roads and workling places far more healthy, but would also give increased safety by preventing the powdered coal adhering to the lamps and igniting. This would be neither a difficult nor yet a costly matter, considering the benefits that would be comparatively easy to obtain information as to the character of the mines where all the workmen. We also think that it would be comparatively easy to obtain information as to the character of the mines where all the great explosions have taken place during the last 15 or 20 years. It might readily be obtained we believe by the Government Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. For our own part we believe that in almost every instance the mines would be reported as dry and warm where great explosions had taken place. great explosions had taken place

STEEL RAILS, AND BRITISH FARMERS.

A WIHER IN the Fortnightly Review makes the somewhat startling assertion that Sir Henry Bessemer has done more than any living man to break down the social system of which his title marks one of the orders. This may appear a startling assertion; but there is, at any rate, a grain of truth in it. It is the old House-that-Jack-built story. Sir Henry Bessemer was the inventor of Bessemer steel and it is Research to be seen to be seen as the start of the seen and it is research. any rate, a grain of truth in it. It is the old House-that-Jack-built story. Sir Henry Bessemer was the inventor of Bessemer steel, and it is Bessemer steel which has enabled steel rails to be made at a cheap rate. Sir Henry Bessemer was knighted for his metallurgical triumphs, and he may be said to be the Jack who contrived the steel rails which made the oheaply maintained American railroads. The cheaply maintained American railroads have enabled the farmers of the Great West to deliver their wheat at a marvellously cheap rate at Boston, Baltimore, Portland, and New York; and from one or other of those ports American wheat finds its way cheaply and rapidly to Liverpool. It there comes into keen competition with English wheat; and, the British aristocracy being essentially a territorial aristocracy, the intrusive American wheat deals a blow at the land, which is the mainstay of the fashionable social system of which the Fortnightly assumes that Sir Henry Bessemer system of which the Fortnightly assumes that Sir Henry Bessemer.

Engineers, by Mr. Arthur H. Stokes, F.G.S., one of H.M. Inspectors of which the Fortnightly assumes that Sir Henry Bessemer.

Engineers, by Mr. Arthur H. Stokes, F.G.S., one of H.M. Inspectors of which the free part of the steel reliable to t

American wheat which half-ruined the struggling English farmer, who paid or tried to pay the rent, which formed the mainstay of the territorial aristocracy of Great Britain.

So much for the Fortnightly and its reasoning, in which, as we have already observed, there is, at any rate, a grain of truth. But there have we fancy been other influences at work. The progress of the Great West in population during the last seven years has been very remarkable; and, of course, its growth in population has been the means of bringing a large amount of additional earth under the plough, and a large amount of additional wheat down to Chicago. All the steel rails in the world would not have cheapened wheat in Europe if the Western American States had not become larger and larger wheat growers. Another circumstance which has enabled American railroads to carry wheat upon cheaper terms has also been the tendency to amalgamation which has appeared among them of late years. A line of 2000 miles can probably be worked upon cheaper terms and conditions than one of 1000 miles. Moreover, the financial management of large railroads is, as a rule, likely to be better and sounder than that of small systems. Such men as VANDERBILT, GARRETT, TYLER, JEWITT, JAY GOULD, and SCOTT have Cheapened the barrel of American flour at Liverpool, as well as Sir HENRY BESSEMER and his steel rails. Still, even allowing for all this, we return to the original argument of the Fortnightly; and we are fain to confess that in our judgment steel rails have really been attended with great social—and even, perhaps, great political—results. For the matter of that railways must be said to be generally powerful democratic agents. The railway system has not yet annihilated the British aristocracy, because with all its faults and shortcomings the British aristocracy possesses noble and generous instincts, and has still a certain popularity with the British people. But, at comings the British aristocracy possesses noble and generous instincts, and has still a certain popularity with the British people. But, at the same time, the British railway network has contributed beyond a doubt to the growth of popular power in this country.

OUR SLAG INDUSTRIES.

The progress in the utilising of the immense quantity of slag made in connection with the production of pig-iron has certainly not been such as was anticipated some two or three years since. Considering that some millions of tons of slag are turned out annually, occupying a vast area of valuable land, it is surprising, considering the many purposes to which it can be profitably adapted, that such vast heaps are allowed to cumber the ground. As we have before pointed out, it can be made into glass for bottle making, building bricks, tiles, drain pipes, concrete, paving blocks, wool for covering steam-boilers, and every description of pipes, as well as for many other purposes. We have seen buildings erected of slag, and very well they looked, whilst for road-making it is extensively used. Glass bottles of excellent quality have been made from it, and not so long since large works were erected at Finedon, a short distance from Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, and close to the works of the Glendon Iron Company, where there are four blast-furnaces, for carrying out ERITTEN's patent process for manufacturing them. The works, however, were standing in the early part of the year. But for bricks the slack is particularly well adapted, and at the few works established for their production a large business has been done, and it has been found necessary to have special machinery made for making them. The moulds are made deep, owing to the ground slag being spongy and compressible, so that the water escapes without injuring the bricks, whilst great care has to be used in mixing lime with the slag. The machine used by the Cleveland Slag Company was a most powerful one—indeed, it was said to be the most powerful mechanical brick press ever made. The pressure was given by two dast-steel cams, fixed upon a forged steel shaft 7½ in, in diameter, resting on bestings between two strong frames; put in motion by very powerful double-geared spur-wheels, the first motion shaft dist-steel cams, fixed upon a forged steel shaft 7½ in. in diameter, resting on bearings between two strong frames; put in motion by very powerful double-gested spur-wheels, the first motion shaft having a heavy fly-wheel upon it, to steady and equalise the pull upon the strap. The pressure-cams act against rollers fixed upon two steel cylinders or rams, which transmit the pressure to the moulds. The table is circular, with six pairs of moulds, so that four bricks were pressed at one time, the table remaining stationary during the operation. Whilst the bricks were being pressed two other pair of moulds were being filled up with material, whilst the other two pairs were delivering up the other four bricks pressed at the previous revolution of the dam-shaft. The bricks were pushed out of the moulds by smaller pistons, acted upon by separate cams. The moulds were lined with changeable steel plates less than a quarter of an inch in thickness, and the sand and lime fed into them by two pug-mills, fitted with six knives each, so as to thoroughly mix and chop the slag thickness, and the sand and lime fed into them by two pug-mills, fitted with six knives each, so as to thoroughly mix and chop the slag with the lime. The table is shifted round by a kind of ratchet-motion, worked by a cam on the outside of the framework, and acting upon weigh-bar and lever. Immediately above the pressure cylinders are two pressure stops, which are held down by heavy-weighted levers, which receive the whole of the pressure put upon the bricks, and should there be too much sand in the moulds they simply lift up and relieve the strain. The moulds were filled so as just to lift the levers in ordinary work. The filling was easily regulated by the set of the knives on the pug-shaft, which pressed the material into the moulds, and one side of the pug-mill cylinder was made to open, so that the knives were accessible at any moment. The pug-mills were filled by means of a measuring and mixing apparatus placed on the floor immediately above the brick-press.

floor immediately above the brick-press.

The measuring and mixing apparatus was most efficient and simple, and worked without any trouble. The sand slag was tipped into a hopper by means of large barrows, which were lifted up by a hoist, and at the bottom of the hopper there was a revolving cylinder with ribs cast upon it, and as they revolved under the hopper they carried a certain thickness of sand, which had been previously regulated to the requirements of the press. After that the slag falls upon a sieve, which separates any large pieces in a solid state, and at the same time allows the sand through the sieve to fall like a shower. The lime was fed into a separate hopper, and was regulated very much like the feed of corn into mill stones. The lime then passes down a shoot which formed part of the slag sand sieve, where it met the shower of sand, falling together with it, thus getting thoroughly mixed. The lime was selenitic lime, and was prepared at the works. The bricks when taken from the press were placed upon spring barrows holding about fifty each, when they were taken and stacked in sheds, where they were allowed to remain for some five or six days, after which they were simply stacked outside in the weather sheds, where they were allowed to remain for some five or six days, after which they were simply stacked outside in the weather so as to harden. The ordinary percentage of loss did not average more than 2 or 3 per cent., whilst when once the bricks were on the barrow there was little or no waste. Each machine was capable of turning out upwards of 10,000 bricks per day. The advantages claimed for the slag sand bricks—being pressed they are perfectly uniform in size and thickness; they are much cheaper than ordinary red bricks compared in weight with them, as they will weigh considerably less, and there is the still farther advantage that there are no wastes or halves. At another works the slag was pulverised, whilst no lime whatever was used. The slag was in solid balls made from Besemer iron and broken into neces sufficiently small to pass whils no lime whatever was used. The slag was in soft built in the from Bessemer iron, and broken into pieces sufficiently small to pass under very massive edge-runners, where it was ground or crushed by the sheer weight of the runners into small dusty shingle, when it was the deby the elevator into French burr millstone, and ground into ler. It then passed into the brick press, very well damped with the before pressing. The press had a rotary table, and the material ater before pres was fed into moulds recessed in it by hand. The bricks, it may be said, meet with a ready sale, and we certainly think it would be greatly to the advantage of our ironmasters were they to utilise in the maner indicated the vast heaps of material that disfigure and lay waste sa much valuable ground adjoining their works.

LEAD AND LEAD MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.—In another column of to-day's Journal is published the commencement of a highly-inter-esting and exhaustive paper upon this subject, read before the Chesterfield and Derbyshire Institute of Mining, Mechanical, and Civil Engineers, by Mr. ARTHUR H. STOKES, F.G.S., one of H.M. Inspec-

The general character of the paper may be gathered from the abstract of it published in last week's Journal, and in its comform it will have lasting importance for reference by the in mining in the district.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.—The premier position on the list of a Royal Exhibitions awarded by the Department of Science and has been taken by Mr. RALPH BODEY, a student of these school the chibition is held for three years, and is of the annual value of 50%, with free entrance to the laboratories and lecture rooms of the Royal School of Mines.

Compensation to Workmen.—There was something ironial the remark made by the Attorney-General in the House of Commes on Monday night with respect to the Employers' Liability Bill. It said that owners of ships insured the lives of their crews, so he as of opinion that mineowners if the Bill passed would have a sufficient interest in their workpeople to insure their lives. Considering the the effects of recent legislation has been to heavily tax mineowners on the factor of recent legislation has been to heavily tax mineowners on the tax the present time they are carrying on their works with any profit whatever, the proposal is certainly a monstrous one. It Attorney-General is evidently not aware of the consequences which his proposal involves. In some of our largest collieries more that thousand men and boys are employed, so to insure their lives, insufficiently employment, would require about \$500\ell, ayear. Why an employe should be so taxed, whilst the workman should become even he provident than he is at the present time is not so logical a concluding as might be expected from a judge expectant. Our leading men have long classes, but the proposal of the Attorney-General is that of an extirely opposite course, for he would make employers do everything for their workpeople without any counter-balancing advantage Mineowners are now heavily handicapped, and to still further impositions. If there is to be insurance it should be mutual, to such these. COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN.—There was something ironical same time lessen the number of persons employed in mining open-tions. If there is to be insurance it should be mutual, to say the least, where both masters and men should be interested in contribuing towards it. An effort in that direction will be made in the Home of Lords in the case of the Employers' Liability Bill, and it is to be hoped will be successful.

IMPROVED REVOLVING SHUTTERS.—Messrs. SALMON, BARNES, and Co., of the Canal Head Foundry and Engineering Works, Ulverstoge have had the contract for fitting up Childs' Bank, Temple Bar, with their iron revolving shutters, which are worked by the firm's pales balance-weight motion, and are so fixed that they can be raised as lowered by a cord from the inside. The workmanship and motion appear to be very good. The shops and stalls of the new Dubin markets are also being fitted up by Messrs. Salmon, Barnes, and Co.

GOLD MINING IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

constantly accumulating evidence that enormous aurifero The constantly accumulating evidence that enormous aurifered wealth has been neglected in Southern India, and is now available for creating dividends for shareholders, has naturally caused is creased attention to be directed to gold mining generally, and may promising gold properties which had fallen into abeyance have been enabled to secure the necessary additional working capital, and seen now likely to prove remunerative. Reference has several times been made in the Mining Journal to the operations of the Aruba Compay, whose existence in its earlier days has been like that of so may other mining companies—full of disappointment and difficulty. In Aruba Agency Company, however, which has been working the miss for some two years or so, has been so far successful that some of the chief shareholders and bondholders now feel warranted in corrective chief shareholders and bondholders now feel warranted in convening their mortgages into ordinary fully paid shares. It will be remembered that the Aruba Island Gold Mining Company held a value concession from the Dutch Colonial Government of Curaça from 35 years from June, 1868, but their working capital having become exhausted arrangements were made with the Aruba Agency Commu whereby such company took over all the property and rights of the company took over all the property and rights over all the company to the company took over all the company to the company took over all the company to the company to the company took over all the company to the company took over all the company to the mining company in consideration of paying thereto 25 per cent.

the net profits.

When the Aruba Agency Company recommenced operations in 1878 they found that the whole of the mines and plant required thoroughly overhaulting, and increased their capital accordingly, so have since been steadily developing the mines, and adding to the plant. It appears that the company has expended up to date machinery, plant, development, and expensely mining, operations it. machinery, plant, development and general mining operations if Aruba, inclusive of expenses in London, about 27,000l. Of this 7222l. in share capital subscribed, about 11,200l. has been advand by some of the shareholders upon mortgage, and 7262l. 4s. 6d., the proceeds of the sales of gold received from Aruba since July 187 and sold in London. Further unforeseen delays attended the mining operations of the company, notably in an unprecedent difficulty during the last harvest season, in getting the natives in sufficient sufficient controls. during the last harvest season, in getting the natives in su numbers to work in the mines. This difficulty has been remet the Government of Curaçao having recently granted the pr of importing labour from the neighbouring islands or elsewher of importing labour from the neighbouring islands or elsewhere, in May last a number of Italian miners, in charge of an Eag overseer accustomed to them, were dispatched to Aruba, and they now on the island and at work. In the development and work of the gold mines to this date the Agency Company has, it is the crushed upwards of 3000 tons of ore, and this ore has given sample assays ranging from 34 ozs., downwards, of gold per ton average assay would be about 14 oz. per ton. Some of the samples of ore have assayed over 100 ozs. of gold per ton, and in a cases over 200 ozs. The average yield of gold from the 3000 above mentioned has been over 14 dwts. per ton. This has been result of the first process only, and it is estimated that the mass tailings now existing on the island for subsequent treatment tains upwards of 10,0002, worth of gold. A calcining furnace other appliances for treating the tailings have likewise been out. There are also several thousand tons of dump ore on island, from which considerable gold can be extracted.

out. There are also several thousand tons of dump ore island, from which considerable gold can be extracted. The very name of the island upon which the property is sit Aruba ("Where gold is")—should prove attractive, and it is that the island is about 30 miles long, and has an average we about seven miles, giving an approximate area of 200 squar the most of which is known to be gold-bearing territory. The contains about 5000 inhabitants, and is under a Lieutenant-6c. There is a costless and inexhaustible motor in the wind whi for ten months of the year at an average speed of 15 miles. The velocity of the wind is daily recorded, and three Warns engines which have been sent out are doing their present's pumping well. It is proposed shortly to utilise the wind for or purposes, and thereby largely reduce the consumption if not suffer the use of coal. Up to the present time there have been discovered than 200 gold mines in Aruba, and it is only reasonable pose that many more are concealed by the alluvium which have the many the proposition. vashed down from the mountains. Before the Aruba Island washed down from the mountains. Before the Aruba IslandMining Company purchased the property in 1872 it was fully examiand reported upon by Mr. Frank Taylor, of Messrs. John Taylor
Sons, the eminent mining engineers of Queen-street-place; and
his report Mr. Frank Taylor says, "I believe that in this littleish
there are more gold quartz veins than are known to exist in
other place of the same size." From the actual experience of
company since December, 1877, the directors are able to confirm
that Mr. Frank Taylor stated in his report of 1872. Fresh gold w
are constantly being discovered, which will give use to hundred
stamp-heads, or their equivalent number of pulverisers, so that
fairly be said of the Aruba gold field that it is practically inexhaust

fairly be said of the Aruba gold field that it is practically inexhast.

The executive are now seeking to raise additional capital, to be plied chiefly to continue the work of deep mining or developing the mines now opened and being worked, and in opening of the continue of the continu developing some of the other mines of the company, so as to increase the yield of ore per month; and it is expected by the directors the with the present staff and the plant now upon the island it will be long before the mines pay substatial dividends. The Aruba Agric Company is, it appears, receiving remittances of "bar gold" and his would ay that th o a divider both f

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lands, the prosperous f of Venezuels Such is the gold mining repeats itself apidly being clay strata, itsong corrections.

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agath, and is, therefore, a "going concern." The floating debt of the company is about 2000!., and the directors estimate that there is a fow upon the island (after crediting a new pulveriser, which has so upon the island (after crediting a new pulveriser, which has been sent out, with but half the capacity claimed for it) to so of quartz per day of twenty-four raking, they say, but twenty working days in the month, as would give a total of 800 tons per month of crushed creatists is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross sales of gold per month, at gross is not improved upon, the gross gross gross is not improved upon, the gross gro allings—if not the whole of R—can be extracted by the of other to be processes which are now being investigated and tried. Reference is also male to an interesting and successful trial upon some Aruba re, by a process worked by Mr. Bernard C. Molloy, M.P., which has recently been personally watched by one of the directors of this comeany. Forty pounds weight of refractory ore was treated, and spards of 90 per cent. of the gold by assay was extracted. Some part of further testing this and some other processes for the extraction of old, both from virgin ore and tailings. If this further trial be successful it will be proposed, after all the free gold has been extracted to the first process, to concentrate all the tailings upon the island into ship them to England for treatment, paying to the patentee a excentage to be agreed upon of the gold extracted. It is stated hat several of the largest Sheffield shareholders and mortgagees, indefing Mr. A. B. Ibbotson (Ibbotson Brothers and Co.) are giving heir active support, and that great and permanent success is conher active support, and that great and permanent success is con-ically anticipated.

THE GOLD RICHES OF VENEZUELA.-No. III.

The official statistics of the State of Guayana for 1876 give the plowing history of the mines of the Nueva Providencia district:—saides the mines of gold which are now so advantageously worked this department the existence of the same metal is considered to his department the existence of the same metal is considered to indubitable in other departments, and indeed in all the territories the State, as well as other minerals equally precious, such as silver, agypsum, limestone, jaspers of different kinds, and a great variety rock crystals. But as geological descriptions of this important tien of the Republic, the greater part of which is almost unknown, few and far between, we shall content ourselves in this article beginning an approximate idea of the state in which the viels missed. bewand the beween, the state in which the rich mines gold to the south of the River Yuruari are found at present.

Notices of the existence of gold in this region are as old as its dis-

Notices of the existence of gold in this region are as old as its disrery, for the repeated expeditions of Spanish and other European
resulters in search of it in past centuries are well known. From
se remote times, and leaving out of count certain vague notices
explorations made by the ancient Spanish missionaries, nothing
the interpolation until the year 1819 in which case 1819. exporations make by the state of the River Yuruari. statin is found until the year 1842, in which year Pedro Joaquin res, a Brazilian, having visited the town of Tupuquen, first made own the locality of the auriferous sands of the River Yuruari. own the local system of th ds and certain pathod and the River Yuruari and in the valley of ageupal, from which works it is notorious they obtained quantities gold. Confirmed day by day the riches of this region, and apeciated by the Government, effectual means were taken for profit-g by them, and the deserted woods began to be populated with ch rapidity that in 1857 there was a nucleus of population of more an 400 workers, who produced in that year \$300,000 worth of gold. e greater part of this quantity was in dust and nuggets, some of nsiderable size, of which two deserve special mention, one of pure ld weighing 250 ozs., and the other a bar 10 centimetres long and and weighing 200 css., and the other a bar 10 centimetres long and centimetres thick, the weight of which was 24 css. These were und in the gold-bearing clay by Lino Acuña, a miner, and we mensa them on account of the excitement they caused, and for the purses of demonstrating the riches of these diggings. Until 1859 the exkings were exceedingly imperfect, due partly to the complete morance of mining of the persons who carried them on, and partly the want of capital, which rendered it impossible for them to were the appragratus that is necessary for the crushing of the rockets. be the want of capital, which rendered to impossion for them to meet the apparatus that is necessary for the crushing of the rock and unwatering the pits, or "barrancos" as it has been agreed to call them, from which the auriferous clay was taken out. This clay was afterwards vashed in bateas of conical form, in which operation, which well we proposed a much god was lost. g badly performed, much gold was lost.

g seally performed, much gold was lost.

this imperfect manner the workings were continued until 1860,

n, the Government having passed suitable laws, mining comies began to be formed, which for the first time introduced into when, the Government having passed suitable laws, raining companies began to be formed, which for the first time introduced into the country steam-engines and quartz crushing machinery. It was billiered at the time these mines were discovered that the land in which they are situated was simply an alluvial deposit, and, consequently that the gold which existed in them was not derived from the immediate neighbourhood; but the more exact information which we now possess concerning them has demonstrated the inaccuracy of this opinion from the evidence afforded by the discovery of the recious metal in the quartz lodes which run through the country in all directions, and the richness of which is certainly immense, and indeed probably inexhaustible, if one may judge from their length and width, and from the splendid results obtained from them, results which are not less than \$40 to \$60 per ton of mineral.

The mest notable lodes discovered up to the present time are those denominated Panama, Chile, Potosi, Peru, La Corina, El Tigre, and El Callao, the principal ones having a thickness of from 27 to 166 centimetres, with much visible gold. In some of them, for instance El Callao, the richest of them all, the quartz is almost white, and without stains of oxide of iron. Gold, then, is found in many quartz visa of importance, and in three distinct kinds of deposits—alluvial clay, a red coloured earth, and the sands of rivers and streams, particularly in the River Yuruari and in the affluents of the Mocupio. A new and very rich district has just been discovered in the district alled Tumereno, at a place called Botanamo, at a distance of about 0 kilometres from Nueva Providencia.

The districts of Nueva Providencia and Callao contained in 1876 a population of more than 4000 inhabitants engaged in commercial

The districts of Nueva Providencia and Callao contained in 1876 a adation of more than 4000 inhabitants engaged in commercial uniting industries, the mining companies above referred to being employers. The capital of these companies does not consist ne in the value of their reduction mills, but also must include lands, the right to which they have bought for the sake of the olds expering them. soods covering them, the use of the surface and the exploration of the gold-bearing veins of those which are auriferous; also must be sekened their saw-mills, railways, buildings, pumps, and other works threaty finished, and others in course of construction, no less important, for augmenting the number of stamps, &c.

The report ends by stating that "at but a short distance from the lots of the Orinoco, on the very lands which were the theatre of the sad scenes of the conquest, gold in marvelious profusion presents their not only in the sands of the preers, but in large and extended them, the use of the surface and the explorat

sad scenes of the conquest, gold in marvellous profusion presents elf not only in the sands of the rivers, but in large and extended ins of quartz, filled with the precious metal, running in distinct rections, and comprising even so far only as at present known an eas of 50,000 square hectares (about 120,000 acres) of auriferous dist, the riches of which form one of the many elements of a respectors future which are contained in the bosom of the Republic Venezuela."

The shareholders of the Tambracherry Coffee Company may fairly be congratulated upon the prospect which the report just issued affords them that a very important addition to their prosperity will be made, both by the success of the cinchona crop and the development of the gold reefs, which have now been ascertained to exist on their estates. They have now less than 75,821 cinchona plants growing, and the great bulk of them are doing well. The crop was 160 tons last year, against 152 tons the year previous, and the present year it will be 170 tons. Referring to the auriferous wealth of the company's property, Mr. David Rose, the resident superintendent at Vythery (July 27), congratulates the directors on having a fine display of quartz reefs on the Charlotte Estate, on Culloor, and on Adelaide Estate.

(July 27), congratulates the directors on having a fine display of quartz reefs on the Charlotte Estate, on Culloor, and on Adelaide Estate. The whole valley of the Charlotte estate seems to him to consist of a series of reef. They have exposed several, but without the advice of an expert he refrains from saying how many distinct reefs there are. On this estate there is an ample supply of water power, and a large acreage of forest in reserve for prop wood for mines, or for firewood if steam is required as an auxiliary. He has had surface quartz analysed four times by Mint analysis, and gold has been found in each, ranging from 2 dwts. 4 grs. to 3 dwts. 6 grs., which, on examining Mr. Brough Smith's report, he thinks compares favourably with what he found in surface stone in the Devala district. They have no instances of old native workings to quote here, and this cannot be wondered at when it is considered that 40 years ago this corner of Wynaad was an unbroken expanse of primeval forest.

cannot be wondered at when it is considered that 40 years ago this corner of Wynaad was an unbroken expanse of primeval forest.

It is quite authentic, however, he continues, that some years ago natives were in the habit of coming from a distance yearly after the rains to wash for gold in the Tanivot river (Charlotte), and the original landholder's family have a tradition that up to recent times the Coorbas and Punnias regularly washed for gold at the head of the valley. He only mentions these facts because so much stress has been laid on these old workings in other districts. It is sufficient for their purpose, he thinks, that their quartz is auriferous in no mean degree, and that they have abundance of it. On Culloor there are at least three well defined reefs known at present, but owing to the prevalence of leeches in the jungles at this season he has not been able to prospect the large tract of land lying round by Melina and Peringodda properties. Here, also, they have water-power, though not quite so abundant throughout the year as on Charlotte, and they have a large reserve of forest. On Adelaide Estate the crest of the new Nair's Hill is one mass of quartz, and they have uncovered and they have a large reserve of forest. On Adelaide Estate the crest of the new Nair's Hill is one mass of quartz, and they have uncovered a large outcrop of quartz at the Entrance Swamp. On this estate there is no water-power sufficient to drive heavy machinery, and steam will have to be employed if quartz crushing is gone into. Wood is also scarce, but on the Eva property they have a large stock of timber, and he could secure more in that neighbourhood. On Chundale they have a reserve forest at least 200 acres, and Adelaide is situated midway between Chundale and Eva about three or four

On the other estates there are some small veins, but he had not as yet been able to follow them up to any reefs. Those portions of their land which are not freehold he had secured the mining rights over, excepting a small portion which he hopes to arrange in a few days. In forwarding this report to the shareholders the managing director—Mr. H. Tolputt—states that the board have been much disappointed at the non-fulfilment of an arrangement they had made with a competent mining engineer to inspect the reefs of auriferous quartz on the company's estates; they have, however, now engaged another experienced engineer to go out immediately on their behalf for the purpose, and hope to receive a telegraphic report from him before the pose, and hope to receive a telegraphic report from him before the annual general meeting.

THE TANKERVILLE AMALGAMATION.

The rumour of the amalgamation of the Tankerville sett with two extensive properties adjoining, and as the details of the project are now before the shareholders some further reference may be made. The new company is to have a capital of 110,000*l*, in shares of 1*l*, each, which will be issued part in shares and part in cash, and will suffice not only to secure the three properties, with the plant upon them, but will clear off the whole of the Tankerville debts (about 3000*l*.), cover the greater part of the cost of forming the new company give a handsone bonus to the present Tankerville sheathelders. pany, give a handsome bonus to the present Tankerville shareholders, and leave an available working capital of 26,000%. Referring to the prospects of the enterprise, Mr. Arthur Waters gives some general observations, which many will regard as better data wherefrom to observations, which many will regard as better data wherefrom to draw conclusions than special reports on individual mines. He very truly says that the district is celebrated for its highly productive and profitable lead mines, the group, which he designates as abutting on the "Hope Valley," with lodes running north and south (as at the Wood Mine, East Romans, Roman Gravels, and Old Grit, and White Grit Mines) having given large profits at one time or another, and No. 2 group, abutting on the Stiperstones range of mountains, which he considers to be the great backbone of the country, with lodes running nearly east and west (as at Snailbeach, Tankerville, Potters Pit, Pennerley, and the Bog Mines), gives statistics of greater output and larger profits to present date than No. 1 group. These facts he adds establish his proposition as to the celebrity of the locality. The mines are situate in the Llandilo flags of the Lower Silurian series, and this group of rocks is made up of large slatey beds and highly laminated bands of shale, which are traversed and much distorted here and there by the courses and bosses of greenstone, which mark the country across the strike of the beds and direction of the ledes an interesting feature protect by the groups. direction of the lodes, an interesting feature, noted by him 26 years ago, and acted upon as a clue to successful mining in Shropshire, From this it will be obvious that the mines of each group are properly placed in the same category as to geological, mineralogical

perly placed in the same category as to geological, mineralogical, and local conditions.

The importance of the principle of amalgamation when the properties are worked with corresponding energy and judgment need scarcely be pointed out, for the reduction of fixed charges, which results not unfrequently, represents a satisfactory dividend. One board of directors, one secretary, and one superintending manager at the mines can control three adjoining setts quite as efficiently as a single sett, and in many cases the working of adjoining properties under one proprietary leads not only to the reduction of fixed charges, already mentioned, but also facilitates more economic working. Had Devon Great Consals been worked as its or cicht different, extre sech Devon Great Consols been worked as six or eight different setts, each with its own board of directors, superintending manager, and so on, it is probable that not only would all the separate mines—Wheal Maria, Wheal Enma, Wheal Josiah, and the rest—have proved unremunerative to those working them but even the richest of them would have been unprofitable, owing to the disadvantages under which the mine would have had to be carried on. But a case which the mine would have had to be carried on. But a case in which the evils of non-amalgamation have been and are (not merely might have been) felt is that of South Frances and West Basset, where both the mines, although they are at the present time paying large dividends, were reduced to ruin through the obstinacy of a single West Basset director, rendering arbitration and amalgamation impossible, and plunging both concerns into years of costly litigation, from which they have never recovered, and to judge from the views still entertained by the lords against amalgamation, never will. In the Tankerville amalgamation they are really seeking to create a property on the same scale—though producing lead in-Veneralen."
Such is the account given officially of the rise and progress of the bld mining industries of Nueva Providencia up to 1876. History peats itself, and what was written four years ago of that district is paidly being repeated at Cicapras. First, the discovery of gold in all all strates, then the search for quartz veins, then the formation of long companies and the erection of reduction mills and other that an underground agent can only efficiently overlook a given number of men in a given extent of workings, and that the mine may be equally well worked whether the reports be made to one or to several superintendents. The pro-

posed amalgamation certainly promises to increase both the efficiency and the economy with which the mines may be worked, and would, therefore, appear to be in every way worthy of the adoption and support of every proprietor. The meeting is to be held at the mines next week, and will be duly reported.

ENGLISH-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

ENGLISH-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The advices received by the mail, which will be found in another column, exhibit a continuance of the satisfactory progress to which we have before referred. This mine, it will be recollected, is in the rich district of Fryerstown, Victoria, in the centre of a group of productive properties, and immediately adjoining the highly successful New Era Mine, the levels of the latter company having, indeed, broken into the workings of the English Australian Company. The quartz underlies from the New Era Mine into the company's sett, and, therefore, gives at each deeper level a larger amount of stopes, while lessening the distance to be driven from the shaft to reach the payable stone. The deepest level at present is the 420 ft., from which, however, little stone has yet been taken, the principal workings being in and above the 320 and 150 ft. levels.

The yield of gold has shown a steady increase since the commencement of operations by the company in 1877. In the first 13 months the average was about 201. per month, while the directors' report, issued in June last, showed a monthly (four weeks) average of 1801. over a period of 18 months; 3751. per month for the last six months of the accounts, and about 6001. for the month ending March last; resulting in an actual profit of nearly 5001. for the

six months of the accounts, and about 600% for the month ending March last; resulting in an actual profit of nearly 500% for the 12 weeks from Jan. 21 to April 13, 1880.

As soon as the new winding-engine, alluded to below, is in working order, operations can be commenced on a large quantity of ground already laid open for stoping, from which the returns will be increased. At the latter date, in view of the greatly improved appearance of the mine, the agents decided on erecting a new winding-engine, which had been purchased and sent out from England, and was then on the ground. This has necessarily impeded the operations, but the alterations at date of last advices were nearly completed, and the next reports will, probably, bring news of the engine being at work. The agent states that he will then be able to crush one-third more quarts, and make the stone still more profitable. Notwithstanding the unavoidable disadvantages and expenses attendant on the carrying out of these works the mine accounts now received show that ing out of these works the mine accounts now received show that the returns have met the whole cost of every description in the colony, including expenditure on account of erection of the engine, and leave a profit of 66*l*. for the month. The shaft is about to be sunk another 100 ft., to a 520 ft. level, and subscribed capital has been reserved for this purpose, but the financial agent hopes it will be unnecessary to make any remittance from England on this account, as

he expects the expense will be met from profits; and, writing on July 8, he says—"I am of opinion that within a month or two I shall be able to give a good account of the mine."

The small capital of the company (22,000l.) has been so carefully husbanded under a directorate possessing practical mining and business experience, aided by Mr. J. H. Murchison, the London manager, that notwithstanding the amount of work done there is a substantial balance of assets available for any works that may be reafter be debalance of assets available for any works that may hereafter be decided upon. There is direct railway communication with Melbourne within eight miles of the mines; labour is cheap and abundant; water is obtained at the Government mains and reservoirs at a nomi advantage; the price of firewood is 5s. 6d. per ton. The numerous advantages possessed by the Australian companies will necessarily secure to them their share of the attention which is now being given to gold mining companies generally, and from the results already obtained there is no doubt that with its small capital, ample funds, and efficient management, none will stand higher in the public estimation than the English-Australian Gold Mining Company (Limited).

VENVILATING MINES BY STEAM.

Although ventilation by the steam jet is at least as old as the days of Buddle, it has never been considered by mining engineers to possess sufficient advantages to justify the substitution of it for the fürnace; but it must be remembered that in the steam jet as applied at the beginning of the century there were several important drawbacks. In the first place the steam was usually permitted to escape into the shaft from one, sometimes two or three, rings of tubing, and these were placed semetimes at the buttom of the unreast shaft symetimes. into the shaft from one, sometimes two or three, rings of tubing, and these were placed sometimes at the bottom of the upcast shaft, some times about midway, and not unfrequently very near the surface. When at the bottom of the shaft the steam apparatus was really, so far as producing a current was concerned, merely an inefficient furnace, as it had to heat the entire shaft just as a furnace has, and the heated air ascending was cooled by the sides of the shaft in the same way, the ventilation being very slack at all times. But as the steam was always carried down from surface the ignition of the fifter damp was impossible, and thus the colliers risk of death from explosions was lessened. The inconvenience of carrying the steam so far was seriously felt. As a remedy the steam apparatus was moved to near the top of the shaft, but although the temperature was higher the was seriously felt. As a remedy the steam apparatus was moved to near the top of the shaft, but although the temperature was higher the heated column was shorter, and thus but little advantage resulted. With regard to the third method, that of placing the steam apparatus midway in the shaft, there were still greater objectious. The steam had not to be carried so far as when the apparatus was at the bottom, and a longer column was obtained than when it was near the top; but this upper column was long enough to permit the steam to condense before it reached the surface. The natural result was that the condensed steam fell in a shower to the bottom of the shaft, and thus positively tended to reverse the ventilation, and in deep shafts almost entirely neutralised the upward current caused by the uncontentirely neutralised the upward current caused by the uncon-

densed steam.

In carrying out the improvements proposed by Mr. Thomas Jones, of Maindy House, near Pontypridd, for generating and applying steam fer ventilating mines, a boiler with its furnace is applied in of in cennection with the upcast shaft of a mine or other place to be ventilated with a water-heating chamber for the supply of the boiler surrounding the flue from such furnace. Above this water-heating chamber also surrounding the flue the surrounding the flue from such furnace, above the water-heating and steam-heating chambers extend up the flue a considerable distance, depending on the extent of heating power in the products of combustion in the flue. The steam portion of the boiler and the steam-generating chamber are connected by a pipe or pipes, and such pipe or pipes as well as the steam-heating chamber are provided with jets or outlets for the escape of jets of steam in an upward direction, so as to create or facilitate an upward current in such upcast shaft. From this steam-heating chamber he also consuch upcast shaft. From this steam-heating chamber he also conducts a steam pipe or pipes up the upcast shaft, which is also provided with suitable outlet passages for jets of steam to rise in an upward direction.

By these means a succession of iets of steam may be obtained progressively to aid in raising the foul air or gases and facilitate the thereof. By these means life and property may served, and the working in mines or other places will be facilitated. The supply of water to the boiler may in most cases be obtained of adequate pressure by the collection thereof from the sides of pits through a suitable pipe or pipes without the necessity for the use of an injector or other feed means. Relieving valves, passages, or outlets may be employed at different elevations in such feed pipe or pipes as may be desired to guard against excess of pressure. Safety valves and pressure gauges are applied as desired. Steam from the steam generator may also supply motive power to pumping, hauling, or other engines, either at the bottom or surface or other part of the mine or other place.

mine or other place.

Now, it will be scarcely necessary to point out that although Mr.
Jones' invention involves the use of steam it is entirely different from
the steam-jet, and with some modifications might form an important nuxiliary to the furnace. It will be observed that Mr. Jones does not propose to dispense with the furnace; and whilst it must be admitted that any obstruction introduced into the upcast shaft would reduce the size of the current, he has devised the means of raising the temperature so materially as to more than compensate. In effect he utilises the heat of the furnace which now goes ito the rock, and does no useful work by applying it to heat an elongated boiler, which

extends to any desired height up the shaft. Every particle of heat is thus turned to account in the actual ventilation of the mine, and as the boiler would not be required to bear a heavy steam pressure, since nearly the whole of it would be filled with water, the first cost would be unimportant. The proposition should at least have a fair and impartial trial.

LEAD AND LEAD MINING IN DERBYSHIRE. BY ARTHUR H. STOKES, F.G.S.

[Read before the Chesterfield and Derbyshire Institute of Mining, Mechanical, and Civil Engineers.]

The date at which lead mining commenced in Derbyshire cannot be correctly ascertained. It certainly commenced at a time when little, if any, record was kept, and even at later dates the records are such as to give only meagre information. The mining at the present on the subject would be little understood unless some history of the mines and the laws under which they are held were given to explain the subject. The difficulty of obtaining information and of understanding the various customs handed down from one generation to another is not only great, but requires careful analysing before it can another is not only great, but requires careful analysing before it can be accepted.

A glossary of terms used in lead mining will be found at the end.
The lead mining of Derbyshire is mentioned in various works relating to the county; but the information appears to have been chiefly derived from one source, and to be based either upon the "Derbyshire Mining Customs" or Manlove's poem.
The first record of lead mining in Britain, and which might refer to as well as include Derbyshire, is that by Pliny, who lived A.D. 23-79.
In one of his works he says:—"In Britain lead is found near the surface of the centh in such abundance that a law is made to limit the sary of terms used in lead mining will be found at the end.

face of the earth in such abundance that a law is made to limit the

The Bole Hills are a standing record of the ancient mode of lead smelting, for ancient smelting hearths, termed "boles," and consisting of loose stones, were built upon the western brows of hills—hence the number of places in the county called Bole Hill.

Upon these hearths wood was laid, and over this the ore strewed.

Open these hearths wood was laid, and over this the ore strewed. Fire was applied to the wood, and at first the wind was the only means of raising the fire to the necessary heat required to smelt the ore. In time, however, they were blown by bellows, like an ordinary blacksmith's forge; the bellows in some cases being so large that they had to be worked by horses. An author, in 1769, writes—"The furnaces are built on the hills; they burn wood in them. The bellows are kept in continual motion by running water." This mode bellows are kept in continual motion by running water.' of smelting lead ore was probably practised long before the Romans invaded the country, and it is likely was used by the Phœnicians or by merchants from Gaul, who came over to England to obtain metals. It is not improbable some of the present laws and customs have been derived and handed down from these Eastern settlers. It was an ancient custom to cut down wood anywhere within reach for the purpose of either mining or smelting lead ore, and one of the Artipurpose of either mining or smelting lead ore, and one of the Articles made at the Great Barmote Court, at Wirksworth, on Oct. 10, 1665, was as follows:—"Art. XIII. We say that for the payment of the said lot miners within the Wapentake of Wirksworth ought to have liberty to work the ground within the Wapentake, and to have timber also in the king's wastes to work their ground withal, and egress and regress from their highway to their grooves and mines."

The timber was not only used for smelting the ore: but it was also

The timber was not only used for smelting the ore; but it was also burned for breaking down the sides of the veins and getting the mineral, before blasting by gunpowder was known or employed in Derbyshire. This is shown by another Article made at the same Barmote Court—"Art. XL. We say that any miner in an open rake may kindle and light his fire after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, giving his neighbour lawful warning thereof."

How long this system of taking timber from the king's wastes lasted the author cannot say; but the introduction of gunpowder and the use of coal would probably be the cause of its first abandonment.

Bole Hills are, perhaps, the most clearly defined geographical position of the ancient smelting hearths, yet the word Tor—the name given to various high places in the county, just such places as would be convenient for the antiquated way of smelting upon the open hearth—may also indicate a smelting place. The timber was not only used for smelting the ore; but it was also

hearth—may also indicate a smelting place.

In the year 714 the mines at and near Wirksworth were worked, and dues were paid to support the nunnery at Repton. It is stated that the abbess of this nunnery, in 714, sent a sarcophagus of lead to Croyland, in Lincolnshire, for the interment of St. Guthlae, who formerly was a monk at Repton. The lead to make this sarcophagus was obtained from the mines at Wirksworth, these mines being part of the possessions of the nunnery; this is further confirmed by a grant made to Alderman Humbert by the Abbess Kenewara, who in 835 gave the mines at Wircesworth (Wirksworth) to the alderman, on condition that he should annually give lead to the value of three hundred shillings to Archbishop Ceolnoth, for the support of Christ's Church, Canterbury.

Church, Canterbury.

The Domesday Book mentions three mines at Wirksworth, and one at Crich, Ashford, Bakewell, and Matlock.* Peveril Castle, Castleton, or the Castle of the Peak, was roofed with lead, as appears from records made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the date of builders. ing this castle is stated to be soon after the Conquest. The lead for

ing this castle is stated to be soon after the Conquest. The lead for the purpose was probably obtained from the mines in the Peak.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the three manors of Bakewell, Ashford, and Hope paid 30l. and five cart-loads of 50 sheets of lead; the same manors paid only 12l. 6s. in the time of the Conqueror.

It might naturally be asked, if the mines are of such ancient date, what records have been found in recent years when either exploring or driving into the old workings; or cannot the amphanologists of the

or driving into the old workings; or, cannot the archæologists of the county give some information respecting ancient lead mining? It is satisfactory to know that in exploring the remains of some of the Roman stations in the county the explorers have found pigs of lead bearing Latin inscriptions; these are now deposited in the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum.

of Antiquities in the British Museum.

In 1777 a Roman pig of lead was found near Cromford with a Latin inscription in raised letters on the top:

IMP. CAES. HADRIANI. AUG. MET. LVT.

Various interpretations of this inscription have been given with respect to the LVT. According to Ravennas the LVT. means Lutudarum, the name of a Roman station, next in order to Derventio, the
Roman station at Little Chester, Derby, supposed by him to mean
Chesterfield. But wherever the station, place, or town may have
been it is quite clear the first part of the inscription refers to the
Emperor Hadrian, and that the block of lead was impressed with an
inscription indicating that it belonged to the Emperor Cæsar Hadrian
Account. (Apr. 1122) fears the restallig district of Lutudarum or tus (A.D. 117-138) from the metallic district of Lutudarum or

In the year 1783 another block of lead, weighing 84 lbs., was found near Matlock. This block also had inscription upon it in raised etters as follows:—



Here again the name of the metallic district Lutudarum is men tioned. And, as in the former case, taking the three first names as indicating the owner, so in this inscription we may the letters preceding the name of the district to indicate the name of the owner or merchant, Lucius Arnconus Vercundus.

or merchant, Lucius Arnconus Vercundus.

A third block or pig of lead was found in 1787 near Matlock, and this, like the above-mentioned blocks, had an inscription in raised letters upon it; but authors have a little more difficulty in deciphering this inscription, which is as follows:

TI. GL. TR. LVT. RR. EX. ARG.

Again the LVT. appears indicating the district, and TI. CL. TR. probable indicates that it was tribute due to Tiberius Claudius Casar.

bably indicates that it was tribute due to Tiberius Claudius Ca

* The lead works mentioned in the Domesday Survey are all upon the king's temesne in Dsrbyshire. In Metesforde we read waz plubaria. Domesday, om. 1, fol. 272, In Werchswoorde "Ibi sunt, ill., plumbaria." In Badegvela Bakewell) was plumbaria. In Alssiford, was plumbaria.

long.

Although the inscriptions upon the above three blocks or pigs of lead may or may not bear the interpretation put upon them by various authors, yet it cannot be denied that they are indubitable evidence that mines of the district were worked by the Romans. These pigs of lead are perhaps the greatest proof that can be brought forward to indicate the early date at which the lead mines were worked; and, supposing these inscriptions to be correctly interpretated, they would have been made between A.D. 20-138.

Another block of lead was found with the following inscription

Another block of lead was found with the following inscription



It is 23 in. in length at the bottom, 20 in. upon the upper surface, and 4 in. in depth, weighing about 154 lbs. The inscription reads IMP. CAES. DOMITIANO. AVG. COS. VII., contraction for "Imperator Cæsar Domitian Augustus Consule VII.," being the name of the Em-

peror Domitian Augustus, and the date of the seventh year or time of his consulate. This inscription is referred to the year 81.

From the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, part of the mines appear to have belonged to various religious houses. History records the destruction by the Danes of various religious houses in 874, and afterwards the mines appear to have eventually passed into the hands of the Crown. The lead mines in Derbyshire certainly became the property of the Crown at a very early region. perty of the Crown at a very early period. This would probably date from the ninth century; but we have little record of any working or letting of the mines until the year 1469. In that year during the reign of Edward IV, the mineral duties of mines north of the Trent were leased to Richard Earl of Warwick, John Earl of Northamberland, and others for a term of 40 years.

About 1580, or during the reign of Elizabeth, the mines or mineral

dues in the Wapentake of Wirksworth were leased to Messrs. Warren and Skelton

In 1603, in the reign of James I., the lease was held by Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury; and in 1624, during the same reign, Robert Parker had the lease granted for 31 years, at the yearly rent of 721., and 11. 6s. 8d. for the barmaster; but he could not have held it during the whole term, for in 1633 a lease was granted to David Ramsay for 31 years. At the expiration of this lease, and during the reign of Charles II., probably about 1664, a lease was granted to Edward Vernon for seven years. at 1441. for lot and cope, and 2l. 13s. 4d. for the office of barmaster, per annum.

At the death of Charles II. the Dowager Queen Catherine appears to have had the mines in Derbyshire as part of her dowry, for she granted a lease of the duties of lot and cope to Robert Freeman, Esq., from all the lead mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth for a term of 31 years, from March 25, 1692. It is probable the whole of the revenue arising from the Duchy of Lancaster belonged to the queen at this date; and, this being part of the estate of the In 1609, in the reign of James I., the lease was held by Gilbert

to the queen at this date; and, this being part of the estate of the Duchy, she had power to lease it.* Robert Freeman did not retain the whole of the lease, but assigned one-third to the Chief Baron Montague.

Montague.

In 1733 it is recorded that Elizabeth Lady Dowager Clifford, of Chudleigh, widow of Hugh Lord Clifford, being seized of two-thirds of the mineral duties, office of barmaster, &c., granted by Denzil Lord Holles and other trustees of Queen Catherine, deviseth or leases the same to Messrs, James Milnes, the younger, of Chesterfield, merchant; John Wall, of Wensley, gent; Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, grocer; Joshua Wheeldon, of Chesterfield, distalla; Wyley Haward of Comford lead nerobart, and Robert Muttaller, Delegation of Conford lead nerobart and Robert Muttaller, Deleg Haward, of Comford, lead merchant; and Robert Matlock, of Darby writing master, for the term of three years, from March 25, 1733, at the yearly rent of 433l. 6s. 8d.—a schedule as follows being given:—

2 13 Total £796 13 4 Lady Clifford's two-thirds.. £531 2 $2\frac{3}{4}$ The other third 265 11 $1\frac{1}{4}$ = £796 13 4 [To be continued in next week's Journal.]

THE RISCA EXPLOSION.

The inquest on the bodies of the men who perished in the Black The inquest on the bodies of the men who perished in the Black Vein pit at Risca was re-opened on Tuesday before Mr. Edwards, Deputy Coroner. There were also present Mr. W. S. Wright, from the Home Office; Mr. T. Cadman, Inspector of Mines for the district; Mr. Bain, deputy inspector; Mr. Wales, inspector for Glamorganshire; Mr. Dickinson and Mr. J. E. Ward, Newport, representing the company; Mr. L. Llewellyn, agent at the colliery; Mr. Watts, Chairman of the company; Mr. Williams, the secretary; Mr. Bassett, Mr. G. Wilkinson, Superintendent Mackintosh, and Captain Fall. The Coroner briefly opened the proceedings by stating that they had assembled to inquire into an important matter, the cause of death of 120 of their fellow creatures. It was a matter they would have to go fully into, and he asked them to give great attention to the case. A letter was then read from the Home Office announcing that Mr. W. S. Wright would attend as counsel on behalf of the Government, as also would Mr. Cadman, Inspector of Mines for the district. ment, as also would Mr. Cadman, Inspector of Mines for the district. A long written statement by Mr. Llewellyn, manager of the pit, was read by Mr. J. E. Ward. It dealt with the situation of the colliery, with the mode of working in it, and the various means made to carry that out. The seam worked is that known as the Black Vein. It proceeded to set forth that three shifts of eight hours each were employed in the pit. Two shifts were for the coal, and the other attended to the repairing of the main road. Eight firemen were engaged to examine the roads. Three were for each of the coal shifts, and two in the repairing shift. Replying to Mr. Edwards, coal shirts, and two in the repairing shirt. Replying to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Llewellyn said that on the night before the explosion the shift descended at half-past ten. The explosion occurred at half-past one in the morning. He had been down the pit on the Monday previous. The men appointed their own examiners monthly. Some of the reports of these set forth that on the morning before the explosion various working places in the pit were found in working order, and free from gas and falls: 120 men and 68 horses were in the pit at

the time of the explosion.

By Mr. Wright: Mr. Llewellin said he had been at North Risca since March, 1879. He had no previous experience of the Black Vein seam, and was not a certificated manager of the pit now. He was agent, as provided for in the Act of Parliament. The nature of the roof in the pit is shale principally; it held gas. All the workings appeared to be affected by the explosion. Lives were lost all round. There was no survivor of those who were in the pit then. All the horses were killed. The roofs came down. Every man seemed to Every man seemed to have been killed in the place where he worked. The men were apparently blown about, but not severely burnt. No doubt so suffocated. The bulk of them were killed by the concussion. No doubt some parenty brown about, but not secretly sufficiently brown about the barometer was steady. A thunderstorm had taken place, but there was no great drop in the barometer. There was no under-viewer, as referred to in the Act of Parliament. Witness did not consider one necessary as long as there was a certificated manager, with three firemen. No report was made to any of the authorities of the absence of an under-viewer. Witness thought it was a correct and proper thing for an officer of that kind to be dispensed with. It was stated here that although provision is made for the existence of an under-viewer in the Act of Parliament, there was no obligation to appoint one. His duties were, in effect, performed by the overman.

Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, said the agent's

* The Duchy of Lancaster was annexed to the Crown by Edward IV.; but in such a way as to prevent a merger, and as the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster had juvar regolds the Grown has the same prerogative in the Gourte Palatine and in the Duchy, as in lands held juve corone.

duties were not defined in the Act of Parliament.

duties were not defined in the Act of Parliament. He was regular as superior to the certificated manager.

Witness further stated, in reply to the learned counsel, the thought the explosion had its origin in Hill's or Revitmore's heal and then spread about. He could not suggest any other place, regard to the cause of the explosion, he said he was of opinion there was a fall of coal, that a quantity of gas became like regard to the cause of the explosion, he said he was of opinion at there was a fall of coal, that a quantity of gas became liberated at came into contact with a workman's lamp, and that, being unoticed by the workman, it kept burning in the lamp until the gause being by the workman, it kept burning in the lamp until the gause being the attention of the gause being the attention of the mine. Force was used in the repairing shift, and a shot would be fired in the was used in the repairing shift, and a shot would be fired in the may course of things during the night. Clanny lamps were used the pit at North Risca. After the explosion he did not think a highly of them as before. He did not deem them as safe as other lamps. He knew of no accident having occurred there, but he base it was subject to blowers. He heard that a lamp broken with a pit was found in the pit where the explosion occurred. He did not a tach much importance to it, for it might have been broken by being knocked about. A workman might have broken it with a pick to dentally, but not purposely.

knocked about. A workman might have broken it with a pick kee, dentally, but not purposely.

The lamp was produced, and it was stated that a workman coul not get at the light through the place where the hole was in the lamp. The hole was about the size of a large pea.

Witness further stated that he regarded the system of longing work as preferable to the double-stall system. He thought colling preferred the former.

A number of other witnesses—overmen, firemen, and others—

examined, and they all testified as to the absence of gas from be pit; and the lampmen said the lamps were safe when given one had a pick hole in it. Three-fourths of the lamps that cames

were damaged.

On Wednesday the inquest was continued. Mr. Evan Evans, the certificated manager of the colliery, stated that on July 14 he proceeded through the workings. He found everything in good order, and plenty of air throughout the whole of the district he traveled In reply to Mr. Wright, witness said he went through Hill's and Wrentmore's headings. He did not visit the west side of the mine the discharged the duty of underground viewer. The duties me He discharged the duty of underground viewer. The duties w properly done. He had formed the opinion that the explosion in took place at Wrentmore's and Hill's headings, and that it was casioned by a sudden outburst of gas. Did not consider it who brought about by blasting or firing a shot. The winess's attent was directed to the 8th general rule, which bore upon the quests of blasting in the mine. The shots, he said, were always incl. night, when the repairing shaft was at work. Gas was not night, when the repairing shaft was at work. Gas was not foundaily in the mine. Sometimes gas came out very suddenly, at the times there was a gradual squeezing out of gas, and the men way have warning of it. To Mr. Ward witness said there was no infig. tion of a shot having been fired in the pit during the shift in whi

the explosion occurred.

To Mr. Dickinson witness said that a full train of coal in the mi roadway would cause a considerable interruption of air. The no trains in the roadways. There were some trains against the form of the workings, but these did not impede the air current at points at issue. Had the air been shut off from any cause them would have missed it. No workman was found after the explain with a pipe in his possession, to his knowledge. It had been so n ported, but witness believed it was false.

Mr. Ward wished to say that there was evidence that the fan w

Mr. Ward wished to say that there was evidence that the fan us kept going at its proper speed when the explosion occurred,
Mr. E. James, a former manager of the colliery, and Mr. J. Green, manager of the Celynon Colliery, were examined.
Messrs. Henry Hill, Richard Harley, Jonah Sage, Henry Cata,
H. Harris, W. Watkins, Henry Seers, Arthur Meelish, John Sia,
Aaron Crook, Wm. Hern, and other colliers all testified to the pefect vertilation of the colliers.

The Coroner enquired if there was any collier or workman videsired to be examined. There being no response, the Coroner ajourned the enquiry.

Mr. Evan Evans, the certificated manager of the colliery, was

called, and, in reply to Mr. Wright, said that during the time had the management he had no knowledge of men using lights, or smoking, or striking matches. It would, in his opin immediately discovered by the men if any man were to smoke. It could see no reason why men should strike matches; all knew to danger. The timber was properly put up, and all spaces were slid up between the timbers and the roof. He had never known my

dy of gas to accumulate in this way.

Mr. T. Foster Brown, C.E., of Cardiff, stated that he was the ulting engineer of this colliery, and had had 25 years' expe of mining operations. He was of opinion that in the ordina ditions of a colliery the mode in which the Risca Collier worked was as safe as in that room. He considered the sys ventilation perfect, so far as the present method and discipling the colliery is concerned. He was in the pit in the month of previous to the explosion, and had made a general survey workings. Was in Hill's and Wrentmore's and Dix's heading. workings. Was in fills and wrentmores and Dixs neading was satisfied with the improvements that had been made, sidered the ventilation good. Had no occasion to find fault discipline of the colliery and the general system of ventilation had occasion to speak in the highest terms of the managem Mr. Llewellyn, and regarded Mr. Evan Evans as a very able working, and most painstaking manager. Mr. Brown proceed describe the conditions of the colliery, and gave his reasons whad come to the conclusion that the explosion originated in had come to the conclusion that the explosion originated in fli and Wrentmore's heading, and from this point extended to all of the colliery, and caused the disaster. Tracing its effect, it Brown concluded that there had been only one report and one cent of explosion, and not a number of explosions; otherwise the indications would have been different. In general, he regarded the plosion as from a sudden outburst of gas, and not the result of significant properties. defective ventilation

A long discussion ensued between Mr. Dickinson and Mr. B as to the system of working the colliery, and also as to whether longwall or pillar and stall system was the most advantaged in different districts the conditions of a mine varied, but in age way, he was of opinion that for this district the pillar and system was best. If they adopted a system of driving to the the state of the system was best. of the working and then work backwards, he had great the feasibility of keeping the roadway open. So far as lamp was concerned, he thought it would be desirable it for the Museleur in consequence of the readiness with which would go out. It was a much to the interests of the proprieto this colliery that the explosion should be ascertained as it possibly be to any one. Everything that could be done to a secretary that the colling as it is t possibly be to any one. Everything that could be done to safety of the colliery would be carried out.

Mr. Dickinson remarked that the system to which he had all

of driving to the extent of the workings and then

carried out in his district, and with immense advantage.

Mr. George Wilkinson, colliery manager of 35 years standing manager of the Powell's Duffryn Collieries, stated that he had mined the Risca Colliery before and since the expl pressed the belief that the colliery was well and managed. He preferred the Clanny to any lamp to any lamp in gen The long wall was preferable to the pillar and stall system is a colliery as this. He did not approve of driving to the country the workings, and then working back, because it was unsafe so leaving of the country to the control of the country to By the other system clearing off the gas was concerned. could not be rendered so completely.

Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines for North an Lancashire, stated that he had performed the duty of inspector of Mines for North and Lancashire, stated that he had performed the duty of inspectors. He was deputed by the Home Secretary to atte scene of this disaster, and he reached here on the morn He proceeded to make an examination, and continued time to time, as the explorations proceeded. He has gas in Hill's and Wrentmore's heading, and also in Brigitsi Sage's dip. He had started several theories as to the probable of the explosion. It might have been owing to the slackening of fan from its regular speed, or by the non-closing of certain domination. onclusion that there had been from some cause

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SIR.-E ew partic

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tested on the plan. There was probably three outbursts of gas, and it might be owing to a fall, a lamp might have been damaged, and to have caused the explosion. He recommended that there should have caused the explosion. He recommended that there should as an automatic register affixed to the fan, in order that it could at an automatic register affixed to the fan, in order that it could at an automatic register affixed to the fan, in order that it could at all times be ascertained at what speed the fan worked. He favoured litimes be ascertained at what speed the fan worked. He favoured he system of driving to the extent of the workings, and then workings, and then workings had be found to be a great saving in timber. The cost of timber sould be found to be a great saving in timber. The cost of timber in this mine must have been something awful, and he did not know at a mine in which he had seen so much timber used.

Mr. Thomas Wales, Inspector of Mines for the South Wales district, stated that he had been 14 years a colliery manager, and 16 tests an inspector. Was strongly of opinion that the explosion occurred at the top of Hill's and Wrentmore's heading, and that there are a sudden outburst of gas. He approved of the mode of ventilation in the colliery, and also of the longwall system. If the fan had lackened speed the colliers would certainly have known it, and suckened speed the colliers would certainly have known it, and suckened speed the colliers would certainly have known it, and suckened speed the explosion to a sudden outburst of gas, which became the explosion to a sudden outburst of gas, which became failed from some unknown cause.

Mr. Cadman, Inspector for the South-Western district, gave evilated from some unknown cause.

Mr. Cadman, Inspector for the south-Western district, gave evilated from some unknown cause.

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affixed to the fan.

e affixed to the fan.

The jury then returned the following verdict:—That Thomas lowden was killed by an explosion at the Risca Colliery, but how is explosion occurred the evidence had not shown. They were manimously of opinion that the colliery was well managed.

Original Correspondence.

LEAD MINING IN WALES

SIR.—Having just returned from a tour amongst the lead mines of ardiganshire and the adjoining county, I am induced to send you a sew particulars which may be interesting to some of the numerous caders of your valuable Journal.

deers of your values of the mine, and of the floors by pain Paul, the captain of the mine, who was most energetic in nging under my notice everything of interest that was to be found, ras much struck with the vast improvement that had been made the machinery and in its arrangement since I visited the mine a wyearsago. On that occasion it appeared to me as being a wonful mine, with the most complicated arrangement of machinery rful mine, with the most complicated arrangement of machinery read over as large an area as was practicable, and the various parts ving as little connection with each other as possible. Now all this ems to be reversed; everything is concentrated, the machinery all flacting and of the very best description and the most approved a natural flacting and I should say that it would do a great deal more with than formerly, with about 50 per cent. less manual labour, I wan immense quantity of stuff on the burrows that had been treated and the properties of the stuff on the burrows that had been treated the supplier of the stuff o vanimense quantity of state of the controls that had been treated the old machinery and thrown aside as useless that is being seen over again by the new machinery at a very large profit. I o saw large heaps of blende on the floors that had been thrown deby the former owners, but which are now being crushed and seed. I was much struck with the arrangements for driving the chinery, for besides the large reservoirs for water-power they have werful steam-engines as auxiliaries, so that the mine need never be even in fresty or your dry weather.

coverful steam-engines as auxiliaries, so that the mine need never be alle, even in frosty or very dry weather. The stuff coming from the various levels underground was quite afficient to convince onyone that the mine has quite as much of netest below the surface as above it. Blocks of solid ore weighing everal hundredweights were brought to bank, and judging from the present condition of the mine I should say that notwithstanding the present ore sales the riches in reserve appear to accumulate faster than they can be taken away. Red Rock Mine is only a short distance from Frongoch, and on the same lode. Here I found all activity, and although, of course, this mine cannot boast of the vast reverses of its fortunate neighbour, still the prospects appear to be very promising indeed. The machinery is here also of the best type and self-acting, and the arrangements on the surface all that as he desired. Some fine orestuff was coming from underground, particularly from the 23, where the ore bearing part of the lode is cularly from the 23, where the ore bearing part of the lode is any out rich, and showing great signs of improvement.

Aving this valley I walked over the mountain to Grogwinion,

don the summit came upon the new eastern shaft, which was about 10 fms. They are also rising and sinking simultaneshy from the various levels, so that the shaft will be completed in top to bottom (about 150 fms.) in about two months. On arg at the dressing-floors one could see that no time or labour was All was energy and perseverance, and the ore on the bank to satisfy the most exacting shareholder. I went to the of the new shaft, about 9 fms. below the deep adit, and there aw such a rib of ore as would satisfy the most avaricious miner; and I can only say that if the lode continues in depth anything like a good as that which I saw, the dividends which have already been as good as that which I saw, the dividends which have already been paid are a mere fleabite to what may be expected in the future. It with was reached after a pleasant drive of about four miles. Here the new workings are progressing very satisfactorily, and the shaft on Pengurlan lode is going down in good ground. Large returns have been made from this lode in the adjoining mine, and there is every reason to believe from what is to be seen in the various workings in this mine that a large measure of success may be anticipated. Passing to Montgomeryshire I next visited the New Wye Valley Mine, situated on the Van lode. I went to the bottom of this mine—the 46 fm. level—and found at the bottom of the new shaft a very fine course of ore just under the large bunch they had in the 10 fm. level, and there is no reason to doubt that here the shareholders may look for a very large profit on their investment. The new shaft is completed, and I am informed that it has been carried through in two months less time than was originally anticipated, and at a cost of specific very support of the supplication. months less time than was originally anticipated, and at a cost conething like 1000l. under the estimate.

A WELSH INVESTOR.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIR,-The writer on the continuation of rich mines gives us the SIR.—The writer on the continuation of rich mines gives us the each of his experience, and I do not think any practical miner could venture on a contrary opinion. There is no reason why a mine viving good returns should not be supplemented by others on the ame lode, since there is no special lode or vein made for any parcicular mine, but a chance for all, be it east or west. The said lodes un magnetically east and west, and according to the Geological survey made so far back as 1834 for the Government, we find the does running many miles. A mine is simply given a name to discuss the contract of the Survey made so far back as 1834 for the Government, we find the lodes running many miles. A mine is simply given a name to distinguish it, as in the Bwich, which is on the same run as the Goginan and would still have been a mine even if called East Goginan. Your correspondent mentions these properties as an example, and it can be but satisfactory to all concerned that the Bwich is being so actively developed, and I hear the eastern part of the sett towards Cac-Nant, &c., is likely to turn out large quantities of ore; also that they are nearing the great ore deposits at the western part. There are many good ventures only waiting for capitalists, and for those only who will see that their means are properly employed. It is too well known that in mining, as well as in every business, management is everything. When one sees the hardy, industrious men, with many dependent upon them, who are willing to work on very moderate disanshire. The minerals produced may not be gold, but they bring the same equivalent. Poverty debases and lowers the man and drives out of the country its thews, Investment in sound undertakings the sown reward in increased prosperity; whoever helps it aids one of the primary industries, and one which has done more for civilization than anything else.—London, Aug. 26.

VERITAS. [For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

DENBIGHSHIRE.

MESSRS. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Hotel, Chester Railway Station, on Satur day, the 28th of August, 1880, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, in Onor more Lots, as may be arranged, A VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL

or more Lots, as may be arranged, A VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. known as "GARDDEN DEN,"

Situate near the town and within a mile of the first-class Great Western Railway Station of Ruabon, and within easy distance by rail or road of the towns of Wrexham and Llangollen.

The Estate lies within a ring fence, and comprises the excellent gentlemanly residences of "GARDDEN LODGE" and "PENYGARDDEN," with extensive outbuildings, gardens, pleasure grounds, and plantations, and several COTTAGES and excellent pasture, arable, and wood LANDS, and a VALUABLE QUARRY of FREESTONE, and contains in the whole about 160 acres.

At the same time, it is intended to OFFER FOR SALE the VALUABLE SEAMS and VEINS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS underlying the Estate, which are in lease to and actively worked by a company.

Adjoining the Estate are the properties of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart, William Cornwallis West, Esq., Henry Dennis, Esq., and others, and the turnpike-road from Wrexham to Ruabon forms the north-eastern boundary.

Plans and particulars are in course of preparation, and any shortly, with any other information, be obtained from the Auctioneers, Chester; or from Messrs. Longueville, Jones, and William Course, Sweetry.

STOBCROSS DOCKS CONTRACT, GLASGOW.

M. R. ARTHUR TREVOR CROW (Contractors' Auctioneer) has been honoured with instructions from John Jackson, Esq., owing to the completion of the contract, 70 SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Contractors' Yard, Stobeross Dock, Glasgow, on Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th September, 1880, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

VALUABLE CONTRACTORS' PLANT,
Which was bought new for this contract, and a large portion of which has been in use for a few months only, consisting of
TWO four-wheel coupled 10½ in. cylinder LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES;
ONE HUNDRED four yard END AND SIDE TIP WAGONS;
Ballast trucks to permanent gauge; 24 powerful stone bogies; a quantity of
41 lb. temporary steel rails; also 25 lb iron ralls; cylinder sinking machinery,
with three 10 tons double cylinder steam winches and boiler; Lincoln-made
portable engines, 6 and 8-horse power; about 900 tons cast-fron cylinder sinking
weights; eleven 2 to 10 tons powerful steam derrick cranes, travelling on bogies,
and with 60 ft. to 72 ft. jibs, by D. Cameron and Co., Glasgow; G. Russell and
Co., Motherwell; and Morgan and Co., Kliwinning.
Powerful overhead steam traveller; several powerful centrifugal and pulsometer pumps; several thousand feet of red wood, white wood, and pitch pine
balk timber, deals, and battens; steam pile driver; 200 tons scrap iron and metal;
5000 sleepers; a number of navy barrows; and a very large quantity of contractors' general plant and materials.
Sale to commence each day at Ten for Eleven o'clock to a minute.
Nearly the whole of the engines can be seen under steam on day of sale.
Descriptive catalogues may be obtained at Mr. Jackson s offices, at 8tobcross
Docks, Glasgow; and 4, Victoria-street, Westminster; and also from the Auctioner's Office, Manor House, Sunderland.

DEVONSHIRE, ON THE BORDERS OF CORNWALL

HIGHLY VALUABLE MINERAL, FREEHOLD, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY in the parish of BEERFERRIS, near TAYISTOCK, in the immediate neigh-bourhood of Devon Great Consols, Okel Tor, Gawton, and other important Mines of Copper and Lead.

MR. J. W. JOHNS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 10th of September next (subject to conditions to be produced at the time of sale), all that VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as THE RUMLEIGH ESTATE.

THE RUMLEIGH ESTATE.

To be offered in Lots, unless previously disposed of in One Lot, comprising an area of about 209 A., including Rumleigh House, and most productive Farm Lands and Fruit Garden, all occupied at moderate rents.

The River Tamar forms the boundary on one side of the property, by which there is communication by steam-boat or other vessels up to 200 tons burden with Pleworth.

This property.

The above Estate presents an opportunity rarely to be met with for acquiring a most desirable Freshold Agricultural as well as Mineral Property.

The Minerals and Mineral Rights will be sold with the respective Lots.

The facilities for carrying out Mining Operations are exceptionally good, and the excellent wharfage on the River Tamar is a valuable feature in the development of the Estate, both agriculturally and commercially.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. CARLYON and SONS, Solicitors, Truro; Messrs. RAWLENGE and SQUARREY, Salisbury, and 22, Great George-street, Westminster; and the Auctioneer, Mr. J. W. Johns, Truro; and to Mr. Northway, Bedford Hotel, Tavistock.

THE CEFN GOLAU COLLIERY.

SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

M.R. WM. H. REES is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mackworth Hotel, Swansea, on Saturday, September 11, 1880, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as the CEFN GOLAU COLLIERY.

CEFN GOLAU COLLIERY,
Situate at Gower Road, about six miles from Swansea, having direct communication by the London and North-Western Railway with the shipping ports of Swansea and Llanelly.

The total area of the mineral property is TWO HUNDRED ACRES, or thereabouts, and there are underlying the surface Four Seams of Coal—namely, the Hughes Seam, the Upper Hughes or Bwddwr Seam, the Slatog Seam, and the Curley or Letcher Seam; the first three being of the aggregate thickness of 10 feet or thereabouts.

Two of the Seams are being worked and another proved. The Colliery was opened in 1874, and about one-sixth only of the Hughes and Upper Hughes or Bwddwr Seams has been worked. The coal is highly bituminous, and especially adapted for gas, coking, and house purposes. The property is worked by incline drift 550 yards in length, and it is completely ventilated, and equal to an output of 200 tons per dsy, which by a comparatively moderate outlay may be largely increased.

mcreased. The premises are held under an agreement for lease for unexpired terms of about 43 years, at a sleeping rent of \$2375 per annum, and royalties of 1s. per ton of \$230 lbs. for coal (subject to reduction of variation of selling price of coal), and 4d. for fire-clay, with three years average for rents and royalties, and a small annual rent for surface land.

and 4d. for fire-clay, with three years average for rents and royalties, and a sman annual rent for surface land.

The MACHINERY is in good working order, and comprises a pair of 22 inch horizontal winding engines, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke; two Lancashire boilers. 30 by 7; one egg-end boiler, 40 by 5; complete lift of pipes; three powerful Tangye pumps, with perfect fittings and connections; one locomotive engine; together with about 2½ miles of rails, above and underground; trams, screens, weighing machines, and other requisite plant and tools for the efficient working of the colliery, and the whole will be included in the sale.

There are stables, office, store-room, and other buildings, and an excellent sup ply of water for steam purposes.

The Colliery may be inspected on application to Mr. A. Ll. Pearse (the Manager of the Colliery), 38; Wind-street, Swansea.

Printed particulars, with Plans and Sections, and Inventory of Machinery and Plant, may be obtained of—

Mr. SCALE, Solicitor, Neath.

Neath, 12th August, 1830.

ant, may be obtained of Neath, 12th August, 1880.

THE BEDLWYN STEAM COAL COLLIERY.

ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. WM. H. REES is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mackworth Hotel, Swansea, on Saturday, Sept. 11, 1880, at Three o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as

o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as THE BEDLWYN COLLIERY, Situate at Cwmaman, about three miles from Aberdare, having direct communication by the Great Western Railway system with the shipping ports of Swansea, Britonferry, Port Talbot, Cardiff, and Newport.

The total area of the mineral property is SIX HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES and there are underlying the surface Two Seams of Coal—namely, the Bedlwyn Seam and the No. 3 Rhondda Seam, of the aggregate thickness of 4 ft. 8 in., or thereabouts.

Seam and the No. 3 Rhondda Seam, of the aggregate thickness of \$11.0 in., or thereabouts.

The Colliery was opened in 1864, and about one-fourth only of the Bedlwyn Seam has been worked. The coal is well adapted for locomotive purposes, and produces a strong coke, highly advantageous in the manufacture of steel. The coal has been won by level; the workings are thoroughly ventilated, and are equal to an output of 120 tons per day, which by a comparatively moderate outlay may be increased.

The property is held on lease for an unexpired term of about 40 years, at a fixed rent of £500 a year, and royalties of 5d, per ton of 2520 lbs. for coal, 3d, for ironstone and blackband, 4d, for fire-clay, 2d, for building stone, and 4d, for brick clay, and a way-leave rent of 1d, per ton. The royalties are to merge into the fixed rent.

brick clay, and a way-teave tent of the per tent.

The MACHINERY is in good working order, and includes a pair of horizontal

The MACHINERY is in good working order, and includes a pair of horizontal

WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 12 in. diameter, by 24 in. stroke, winding drum,
with shaft goar, complete; wire rope; BOLLER, 20 ft. by 5 ft., with fittings and
connections complete; together with about seven miles of rails above and underground, and trams, screens, weighing machines, saw machinery, and other
requisite apparatus for working the Colliery, and the whole will be included in
the sale. There are stabling and other buildings, and an excellent supply of water
for steam purposes. r steam purposes. The Colliery may be inspected on application to Mr. Thomas, the Manager a

olliery. atted particulars, with Plans and Sections, and Inventory of Machinery and mr. SCALE, Solicitor, Neath. Neath, 12th August, 1880.

VALUABLE COLLIERY FOR SALE IN YORKSHIRE, working the well-known BARNSLEY THICK COAL.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

O BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1880, at Foley's Hotel, Wicklow-street, in the City of Dublin, twelve o'clock noon, the MINING COMPANY'S INTEREST in the LANDS of REMISES, known as the

At Twelve o'clock noon, the MINING COMPANY'S INTEREST in the LANDS and PREMISES, known as the

CRONEBANE COPPER AND SULPHUR MINES.

Situate at OVOCA, one mile from railway station, six from Arkiow, and ten from Wicklow, both seaport towns, containing 426 A. OR. 28 P., statute measure (some more or less), held in fee. Has been successfully worked by the Messrs. Williams and Co, since 1833, and now held by the Associated Irish Mining Company. The present sale is brought into the market by the death of two of the principal proprietors, and will all be sold as a going concern, with all MACHINERY and PLANT, as follows:—

ONE 22 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, erected in 1872, with flywheel, winding cage; also ONE 10 ton BOILER, with sittings complete; two shaft tackles, with pulleys, 8 feet diameter, and about 300 fathoms 1½ inch round steel and from wire ropes.

ONE 20 fms. 4 inch PLUNGING LIFT, complete, with wrought iron bob and 25 fathoms of 2 inch round iron rods, with pulleys and stands complete; about 300 fathoms of 20 che round iron rods, with pulley and stands complete; about 300 fathoms of 20 che round iron rods, with pulley stands, in good working order; 160 fathoms of skip road timber; five iron skips; three large wooden sheds in good preservation; one large iron the iron skips; three large wooden sheds in good preservation; one large iron ten immers' changing house; also wooden boxes, and every requisite for the comfort of the men changing their clothes, &c.; 428 fathoms of launders underground, containing about 120 tons of metal for precipitating copper from the mineral water.

About 20 tons of pig and scrap from at surface, sultable for precipitating copper; six carts and one pair of new wheels; one large weighing machine, and seck machine and weights; tramroad and wagons at surface; 318 fathoms of tramroad underground; two smiths' bellows, two anvils, two vices, and smiths' tools; new and old steel; iron of various scantlings; carpenters' workshop and benches complete; also a lot of new wheels; one

Daniel , A deposit of £200 to be made on the A deposit of £200 to be made on the Carlon at sale.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Auctioneer and Valuer,
Ballinacarigg, Rathdrum.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, a GOOD SLATE QUARRY, in the CELEBRATED FESTINIOG SLATE DISTRICT. The vein is over one-half a mile long, 300 yards wide, of beautiful blue colour, very solid, splits well, and produces most marketable slates. It is situated on an advantageous gradual rising ground an ample supply of water close by, and is within one mile of the London and North Western Railway.

ay. For further particulars, apply to—

HOWELL DAVIES, Llanberis.

TO INVESTORS IN MINING-RARE OPPORTUNITY. TO BE DISPOSED OF, on reasonable terms, a PROMOTER'S SOLE INTEREST in a VALUABLE TIN MINE,—a going concern, and now producing a quantity of ore of a high percentage.

The Mine is situated in ONE OF THE BEST TIN-PRODUCING DISTRICTS IN CORNWALL, and offers a rare opportunity for investment.

To view the property, and for terms and particulars, apply to "Stannum," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London.

ROR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, an IRONWORKS, capable of turning out 600 tons of finished iron a week, well adapted for conversion into STEEL or TIN-PLATE WORKS, well situate for Railway, Canal, and Sea communication.

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TC INVESTORS IN MINING.

A SCIENTIFIC MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST (of Thirty Years practical experience) is OPEN to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES, and GIVE BONA FIDE and RELIABLE OPINION, or REPORT, upon reasonable terms.

Apply to "Mining Engineer," Somerset Chambers, Corn-street, Bristol.

PATENT TRUCK WINCHES, HAULING ENGINES, &c., for over and underground purposes. Strong, simple, and effective.

A. HIGGINSON AND CO., 56, TOWER BUILDINGS, E., LIVERPOOL, W.

PIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, with two 13½-inch
cylinders, fitted with link-motion reversing gear, large boiler, with or
without road travelling wheels, and winding and pumping gear.
Also a double 9½-in. cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
A 9½-in. cylinder VERTICAL ENGINE, with winding drum, complete.
An 8-in. cylinder VERTICAL HOISTING ENGINE, with winding drum
complete. To be seen at—

BARROWS AND STEWART'S WORKS BANBURY, OXON.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS

DOYAL ROUTE VIA CRIMAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS by Royal Mail Steamer, COLUMBA or IONA, from Bridge Wharf daily, at Seven A.M., and from Greenock at Nine A.M., conveying PASSENGERS for OBAN, NORTH and WEST HIGHLANDS.
Official Guide Book, 2d.; illustrated copy, 8d.—see bill, with Map and Tourist ares, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London; by post from the Owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

RAND, MCNALLY, AND CO.'S

MAP PUBLICATIONS.

NEW RAILROAD AND COUNTRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, and drawn to an accurate scale. This work has occupied two years in compilation and engraving, and is deserving of special mention as being the first map of the United States made upon a geometrical projection since the war. Scale, 32 miles to the inch; 58 by 100 inches; in three sheets. Price £3 3s.; mounted £3 13s. 6d.

NEW OFFICIAL RAILROAD MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. 42 by 28 in.; folded in case. Price 2s. 6d.; bllers, with descriptive text, 6s.

on rollers, with descriptive text, 6s.

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Coloured by counties. Scale, 12 miles to the inch; 24 by 26 inches; folded in cloth case. Price 4s.
Geologically coloured, showing the Eruptive Rocks, Quaternary or Ancient Tertiary, post-Oretaceous, Cretaceous, Jura Trias, Carboniferous, Silurian, and Metamorphic Rocks. Scale, 12 miles to the inch; 26 by 36 inches; folded in cloth case. Price 8s. 6d.

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Containing large scale Maps of each State and Territory of the United States, the provinces of Canada, West India Islands, &c., &c., together with a complete Reference Map of the World, printed in colours, producing the clearest typographical effect of any known engraved plates, accompanied by a new and original compliation and Ready Reference Index, showing in detail the entire Railroad System of North America, the Express Company doing business over each road, and accurately locating Counties, Parishes, Islands, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, &c., &c., together with all Post Offices, Railroad Stations, and Villages in the United States and Canada, with latest Official census or estimated population of each, 4to cloth. Price £2 12s. 6d.

London: TRUBNER and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

C. H. WALKER AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND ENGINEER, VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO,

CHILE.

Working the well-known BARNSLEY THICK COAL.
Apply, J. and P. HIGSON, 18, Booth-street, Manchester.

OR SALE, a FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND 80 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with several 11 ton BOILERS.
Apply, WM. BENNETTS, Roskear, Camborne.

OAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, M., E.,
OWM PRYF: This is the great prize in silver lead mining for 1880. If the 25,000 shares are issued and the properties offered are added and developed, which can be accomplished in 12 months, shares will be worth and will go to £10. See report weekly in Mining Journal.—June 17, 1880.

ABSALOM FRANCIS.







A LIPLOMA-HIGHEST OF ALL AWARDS-given by the deographical Congress, Paris, 1875-M. Favre, Contractor, having exhibited the McKean Drill alone as the Model Boring Machine for the St. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

SILVER MEDAL of the Highland and West of Scotland Agricultural Society, 1875—HIGHEST AWARD.

At the south end of the St. Gothard Tunnel, where

tive weeks, ending February 7, was 24-90, 27-60, 24-80, 26-10, 28-30, 27-10, 28-40, 28-70 metres. Total advance of south heading during January was 121.30 metres, or 133 yards.

In a series of comparative trials made at the St. Gothard Tunnel, the McKean Rock Drill continued to work until the pressure was reduced to one-half atmosphere (71 lbs.), showing almost the entire motive force to be available for the blow against the rock—a result of itself indicating many advantages.

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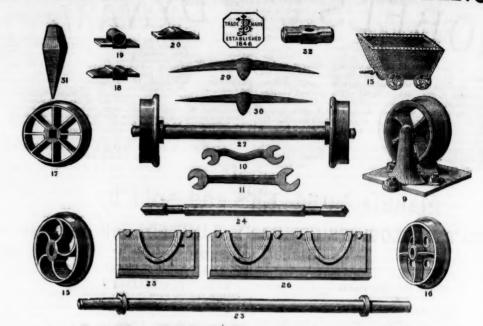
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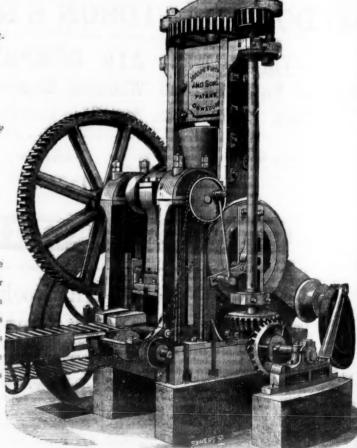
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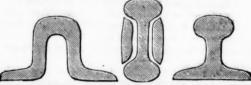
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§ Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

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ew West Caradon, c. Liskeard	*****	0	0	78111
ew Wheal Peevor, t. Redruth		0 10	6	X
ew Wye Valley, I, Montgome	ry.*	1 0	0	-
. D'Eresby Mount., * l, bl, Carn	arv.	1 0	0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
orth Herodsfoot, I, Liskeard		0 5	W	
orth Molton * c mn . Devon	1			7
orth Penstruthal, t. c. Gwenn	ID		0	
orth Treskerby, c, St. Agnes			10	156.1
andora,* l, Carnarvon				744
ant-y-Mwyn,* l, Mold		3 0	0	74
arracombe, s-t, Devon		0 5	0	
atelev Bridge I. Vorkshire	****	0	0	114.1
Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued	D		U	1K.1
edn-an-drea, t, Redruth	1			***
endarves United, c, Camborne.	1	8 0		9
enhalis, t, St. Agnesi		3 17	5	24"
buly rousedd, t, Fintshire	*****		0	2½ 1½
olrose, t, Cornwall	******		0	
ort Nigel, * s-l, Carnaryonshire			0	2
rince of Wales, c, s, Calstock .			6	11/4
. Cambrian, # 1, Cardiganshire	1	0		13/
outh d'Eresby Mountain, * 1	*****]	0	0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Devon Unit., c, Buckfastlei	gh. 1	0	U	2
outh Roskear t & Cambonna	P (15	U	X
outh Tolcarne, t. c. Camborne		3 10	V	Time.
outh Wheal Crebor, c, Tavisto	ck.	1 0	0	11/
outh Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan.	17	2	0	15%
		2 10	0	- /3-mi
lybont, * s-l, Cardiganshire			0	-
mar, s-l, Bearalston*	*****]		0	1%
emple. * L. Cardigan	*****		0	***
releigh Wood, t. Redruth			U	11/2
revince Consols, t, c, Gwennap			0	- 111
ugo, c, St. Columb		0 4	V	1
uro, t, Nerquis, Flintshire	1		V	100
Von & Clary # / (6.41500)		0	0	1%
n. van & Glyn, 1, (& 41500 othe	rsh)	0 5	0	34
last Asshoton / Conne	1		0	
est Basset, c. Illogant!	*****		0	
est Caradon, c, St. Cleer			7	16%
. Craven Moor, I, Pateley Brd	ge* 10	0	0	16½ 2¾ 5
est Devon Consols, c, Calstoel	£ 1	0	0	
est Holway, t, Flintshire	*****]	0		1%
lest Mary Ann # / Merhantet			0	1%
estminster United, Llanarmon	n		0	1%
est Pateley Bridge, " I, Yorksh	ire.		U	
est Phoenix, t, c, Caradon	(0 6	8	24"
lest Poldice, St. Day 1	!	5 0	0	21/4
lest Vor, t, c, ars-m, Breage			U	
est Wheal Peevor, t. Redruth	25		3	14
est Wheal Towan, c, t, Illogan	1 2		0	30
est Wye Valley, * ?, Montgome	ery.		0	W."
heal Agar, c, Illogan I	1		0	814
heal Coutes United * t St. A.	3		6	9% 30 6% 3% 11%
Comford, & No. Tres. c Gwen	nes (0	11/4
heal Grenville, t, Camborne	b		0	10%
heal Jewell, c, St. Hilary			0	10%
heal Jane t. Kea!	(13	10	1014
money activity at tracel accommendation				8
heal Owles, t, St. Just			0	
Theal Owles, t, St. Justi		1 0	0	
Theal Owles, t, St. Just] Theal Prussia, c, Cardrew Theal Russell, c, Tavistock Theal Sisters, t, Lelant		1 0	6	1%
Theal Jewell, c, St. Hilary Theal Jane, t, Keal, Theal Owles, t, St. Just L. Theal Prussla, c, Cardrew Theal Russell, c, Tavistock Theal Sisters, t, Lelant Theal Uny, t, c, Redruth Stwith, * I, Cardigan	1	0 1 2 1 2 1 5	U	1½ 3 3
	ant-y-Mwyn, *l, Mold arracombe, *l, Devon. arys Oorporation, *c, Anglesea arteley Bridge, !, Yorkshire Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued edn-an-drea, t, Redruth endarves United, c, Camborne enhalls, t, St. Agnes; en-y-Orsedd, *l, Flintshire united, the st. Agnes; en-y-Orsedd, *l, Flintshire united, the st. Carnarvonshire rince of Wales, c, s, Calstock Cambrian, *l, Cardiganshire outh d'Bresby Mountain, *l	iew Tincroft,** t, Lehnt iew West Caradon, c, Liskeard iew Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth iew Wys Valley, t, Montgomery,* D'Eresby Mount,** t, &t, Carnary, orth Heroafsoot, t, Liskeard iorth Levant, t, c, St. Justi orth Levant, t, c, St. Justi orth Levant, t, c, St. Justi orth Motion,** c, ma, s, Devon. orth Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap. orth Treskerby, c, St. Agnes andora,** t, Carnarvon. ant-y-Mwyn,** t, Mold arracombe, *t, Mold arracombe, *t, Mold arracombe, *t, Levon. arys Oorporation,* c, Anglesea ateley Bridge, t, Yorkshire Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued) edn-an-drea, t, Redruth. endarves United, c, Camborne. enhalls, t, St. Agnes; en-yr-Orsedd, *t, Flintshire liynlimmon, t, Llanidios* olrose, t, Cornwall ort Nigel,* *st. Carnarvonshire rince of Wales, c, s, Calstock b. Cambrian, *t, Cardiganshire buth d'Eresby Mountain,** t buth Penstruthal, t, c, Guernape buth Boskear, t, c, Camborne buth Wheal Crebor*, c, Navistock buth Wheal Crebor*, c, Tavistock buth Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan. 12. Just United, Cornwall alybont,** s-t, Cardiganshire amar, *t, Bearalston* escadae,* t, Durham (pref.) emple,* t, Cardiganshire anar, *t, Nerquis, Flintshire couth Good, t, Redruth revince Consols, t, c, Gwennap rugo, c, St. Columb ruro,* t, Nerquis, Flintshire anar, *t, Nerquis, Flintshire cest Assheton, t, Carnarvon feest Basset, c, Illogan, t cest Assheton, t, Carnarvon feest Basset, c, Illogan, t feest Policie, t, C, Oamborne control, t, c, Ara-m, Breage feest Wneal Peavor, t, Redruth feest Policie, t, C, Guennen feest Basset, c, Illogan, 2 feest Wneal Frances, t, fllogan, 2 feest Guendon, c, St. Comborne condon, c, fllogan, 2 feest Cardigan, c, fllog	ant-y-Mwyn, * l, Mold 2 of arracombe, s-l, Devon 0 5 arrys Corporation, * c, Anglesea 1 0 arracombe, s-l, Devon 0 5 arrys Corporation, * c, Anglesea 1 0 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued) 0 19 edn-an-drea, t, Redruth 1 1 0 endarves United, c, Camborne 8 0 enhalls, t, 8t. Agnes] 3 17 en-y-Orsedd, * l, Flintshire 1 0 (lynlimmon, t, Llandidos* 2 0 olrose, t, Cornwall 0 10 lynlimmon, t, Llandidos* 2 0 olrose, t, Cornwall 0 10 lynlimmon, t, Llandidos* 2 0 olrose, t, Cornwall 0 10 ort Nigel, * s-l, Carnaronshire 2 0 rince of Wales, c, s, Calstock 0 7 o. Cambrian, * l, 2 olrose, t, Cornwall 0 10 outh d'Eresby Mountain, * l 1 0 outh d'Eresby Mountain, * l 1 0 outh d'Eresby Mountain, * l 2 outh Tolearntuhal, t, c, Gwennap 0 5 outh Roskear, t, c, Camborne 8 5 outh Roskear, t, c, Camborne 8 5 outh Tolearne, t, c, Camborne 8 5 outh Tolearne, t, c, Camborne 1 2 outh Wheal Crofty, c, 'Ilogan 17 c. Just United, Cornwall 2 lughyont, * s-l, Cardiganshire 1 0 amar, s-l, Bearalston* 1 oesedaie, * l, Durham (pref.) 1 cemple, * l, Cardiganshire 1 outhous, * l, Ca	ant-y-Mwyn,*/, Mold 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

bl, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl, slate; s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc; i, iron; a, arsenic. Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exel
 have paid dividends.

TRAMWAYS.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &c.

-	NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES	
Share	es. Pard.	Clos. pr
10000 15000 30000	Anglo-Espana, sul (& 5000 sh. 10l.) 2 0 0 Birdseye Oreek, g, California*	2 2 ½
40000 10000		
		136 156
34433 49935	Colar * q. Mysore 1 0 0	1/16 1/16 3/16 1/8 13/
75000 75000	Colorado United. s-l Colorado*1 5 0 0	.1% 1% .21/2 23/2
90000 200000	Consolidated Mining 1 0 0	. 36 56 .1% 176 . 38 16
20000	Don Pedro North del Rey* 1 0 0 English Australian, g, Victoria* 1 0 0	· 78 % · 1 1% · 36 36
100000	Exchequer, g, s, California*† 1 0 0 Frontenac,* l, Ontario, Canada 1 0 0 Hornachos,* s-l, Spain	10
12000	Hultafall,* l, bl, Orebro, Sweden . 5 0 0 Ind. Glenrock,* g, Wynaad (fy.pd) 1 0 0	11/2 11/2
150000 100000	Indian Mammoth,* g, Chulimulla, 0 5 0 Isabelle, g, s,* California	. 36 36
50000 50000	Don Pedro North dei Rey* 1 0 0. English Australian, g, Victoria* 1 0 0. Exchequer, g, s, California* 1 0 0. Frontenac,* l, Ontario, Canada 1 0 0. Hultafall,* l, bl., Orebro, Sweden 5 0 0. Hultafall,* l, bl., Orebro, Sweden 5 0 0. Hultafall,* l, bl., Orebro, Sweden 5 0 0. Indian Mammoth,* g, Chulimulla, 0 5 0. Iasbelle, g, z,* California* 1 0 0. I.X.L. g, s, California* 1 0 0. Landian Mammoth,* g, Chulimulla, 0 5 0. I.X.L. g, s, California* 0 0. London and California,* 0 0 0. London and California, g* 0 0 0. London and California, g* 0 0 0. Missouri, l, pref (fully paid) 1 0 0 0. Mysore,* g, India 1 0 0. Nava de Jadraque,* g, s, Spain 1 0 0. New Franco & Boliv,* g, Colombia 1 9 0. New Gold Run,* kyd, California. 1 0 0. Now. Monde, g, Venez. (en com.) 1 0 0. Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.) 4 0 0.	. 1/8 //8
65000 7587	London and California, g*†1 2 0 0 Lusitanian, Portugal*† (fy. pd.) 5 0 0	
9000 135000	Missouri, l, pref (fully paid) 10 0 0 Mysore, g, India	.10% 1
40000 100000	Nava de Jadraque, * g, s, Spain 1 0 0 New Frntno & Boliv, * g, Colombia 1 9 0 New Gold Run, * hvd. California 1 0 0	
200000	New Gold Run, * kyd, California 1 0 0 Nouv. Monde, g, Venez. (en com.) 1 0 0 Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. ab.) 4 0 0	
\$0000 \$0000	Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.) 4 0 0 Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	4 41/2 3/16 5/16
80000 25000	Pierrefitte* (20000 pref 1 0 0 Pitanqui,*g, Brazil (in. 6000 £1 pd) 0 10 0	
25000 40000	Placerville, g , q , California 2 0 0 Ravenscliff, g , N. Zlnd; c , S. Aust. 5 10 0 Rio Grande do Sul*(and 31,000 pref.) 5 0 0	
100000 25300	Muby and Dunderberg, 9, Nevada 10 0 0	.2½ 2½ 1/16 3/16 6¾ 7½
34022 00000	Ditto (10 per cent. deb. conv.) 50 0 0 San Pedro, c, Chili 1 12 6	
50000	So. Indian, g, Madras (fully paid) 1 0 0 South-East Wynaad, g, India 2 0 0 United Mexican, t s, Mexico 29 5 3	.1% 1% .1% 1% .2% 2% .1% 1%
50000 75000	Virneberg, c, Rheinbreitb., Ger. 2 0 0 Yorke Peninsula, c, So. Australia. 1 0 0	15% 1%
54800	Xorke Pen., c, South Aust. Pref 1 0 0	. 34 1
Issue.	Shares. Pd. Co	los. pr.
5000. 40000.	Shares	15 16 6 61/2
10000. 29700.	5 Ditto, New [L]	1 pm 50 155
14000. 550000.	20 British	35 37 195 200
20000.	20Continental Union [L] all 20 Do. do. New, 1889, 1872 14 p	21 22 ar 1 pr
23406,	Shares	1/2 25 1/2 1/2 20 1/2 189 193
50000 50000	10 Ditto, 4th issue	8 1816
5000.	5tk Do, 4 per cent. Deb. Stock100 1 10Hong Kong and China all	15 16
386500. 12000	0. Stk Imperial Continental 100 1 Stk. London 100 1 5 Maita & Mediterranean [L] all Metrop. of Meibourne \$ p.c. Deb. 1 20 Moute Video [L] all. 2 5 Ottoman [L] all. 2 5 Ortental [L] all. 2 20 Rio de Janeiro (L) all. 20 Rio de Janeiro (L) all. Stk. South Metropolitan, & 100. 2 Stk. Ditto, ditto, B. 100. 1	15 16 192 195 185 190 2½ 3 04 106
100000 25000	Metrop. of Melbourne 5 p.c. Deb 1 20 Monte Video [L] all 18	04 106
10000. 30000.	5Oriental [L] all 2	7 71/2
27500. 500000.	29 Bio de Janeiro (L)	28 29
eanan'		00 101

	INSURANCE COMPANIES.
\$50000 30 50000 50 5000 20 27500 100 13453 100 100000 10 49826 25 40000 25 50000 10 50000 10	INSURANCE COMPANIES. res. Alliance British and Foreign 11 33½ 34½ Ditto, Marine 20 25 27 British and Foreign Marine L. 4 16½ 16½ pm Commercial Union 5 16 17 pm Eagle 5 5½ 6 Globe Marine L. 11 2 1 dis Imperial Life 10 22 24 Indemnity Marine 50 104 106 Lion Fire L. 2 2 3 Lyool & Lond. Globe (£1 annty) London and Lancashire Fire 2½ 4½ 4½ pm London and Provincial Marine 2 2½ 3 London and Provincial Marine 2 2½ 5 Marine 18 88 91 Marine 2 1½ 1½ dis Maritime 2 5½ 5½ 5½ pm Morth British and Mercantile 3½ 5½ 5½ 5½ pm Northern 5 2½ 3½ pm Phoenix Fire 1 2½ 2½ pm Queen 1 2½ 2½ pm Railway Passengers 29s 78 Railway Passengers 29s 78 Rock Life 5 23 3½ Scattish Commercial 1 Standard Marine 4 3 3½ Phames and Mersey Marine L. 2 9 9 ½ pm Unior Marine L. 2 9 9 ½ pm Unior Marine L. 2 9 9 ½ pm Universal Marine L. 3 7½ 7½ pm Universal Marine L. 5 4¼ 4½ pm
50000 20	Universal Marine [L] 37½ 7½ pm
	BANKS.
34000 100 1	BANKS. Agra [L] all 10½ 11½ Anglo-Egyptian Banking [L] all 25 26 Bank of Australasia all 79 31 Bank of British Columbia all 17½ 18½ Bank of British Columbia all 17½ 18½ Bank of British North America all 52 54 Bank of Sevent all 28 30 Bank of New South Wales all 57 59 Bank of New South Wales all 22 23 Bank of South Australia all 42 44 Bank of South Australia all 42 44 Bank of Victoria 25 37 39 Chartrd. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 23 24 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China all 24 25 Complish Bk. of Rio de Janeiro [L] 10 1½ 2½ pm Condon Chartered of Australia all 24 25 National Bank of N. Zealand [L] 3½ 4 Cuensiand National [L] 5 7½ 8½ Standrd. of British So. Africa [L] 25 54 55 Union of Australia all 62 63
FOREIG	N AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.
Bolivia, r Brazilian, 1 City of M City of O City of P City of Q City of T Egyptian Ditto, 1	Closing prices Closing prices St. 1865, 6 per cent 27 89

IRO	N AND CO	AL COM	IPANI	ES.	
hares.	Company.	P	and.	Price.	
15 Albion S	ohn, and Co [liteel and Wire	Co. [L] 14	0	16 15	dis
			0	3 4	
1 Ditto, 6	per cent. pref.			34 1	
100 Ashbury	per cent. pref. Co. [L] John, and Sor Coal Co. [L] ron Co. [L]	90	0	34 1 51 48	dis
3 Bagnali,	John, and Son	ns [L] 3	0	114 1	1/4 7/4
10 Benhar (50 Bilbao I	Coal Co. [L]	10	0	1% 1	7/4
50 Bilson &	Crump Mdw	Coll [L] 10	0	26 26 26	/2
20 Bolckow	, Vaughan, & C	o.[L] A 12	0	5 5	¼ pm
50 Brown, 1	Crump Mdw ,Vaughan,&C Bailey, and Di	xon [L] 40	0	23 21	dis
Ivu Brown,	onn, and Co.	L 70	0	121/4 12	dis
3 Cakemor	e,Cseway.Grn	.ord.sh. 3		-	
100 Cammel	per cent. pr l and Co. [L].	ef.) 80	0	81/4 8	¼ dis
20 Cannock	&Huntington	Coal[L] 10		11 10	1/2 dis
10 Central	& Huntington Swedish Iron &	tStl.[L] 10		1 1	1/4 dis
5 Chapel I	House Colliery I Iron Co. [L]. ey Iron Co. [L	5	0	-	
50 Charlton	Iron Co. [L].	50		3 4	.,
10 Chilling	ton Iron Co. [L] 50		71/4 7	1/2
10 Consett	fron Co. [L]	7		20 20	
1 Consett	ton Iron Co. [L ton Iron Co. [L] Iron Co. [L] Spanish Ore [L Villiam, and Co.	.] 1	0	1/2	% pm
50 Cooke, V	Villiam, and Co	o. [L] 45		30 35	dia
50 Darlingt	on Iron Co. [L	15		11 10	1/2 dis
23 Ebbw Va	on Iron Co. [L others [L] ale Co. [L]	22		10 5% 10	½ pm ½ dis
100 Fox. San	nuel and Co. f	L1 80		-078 -07	/3 (418
8 Genl. Mi	nuel, and Co. [ning Ass. [L] (ful.pd.) 8	0	3 3	1/2
50 Knowles	. Andrew, and	Co. [L] 22	0	12 11	
10 Llay Hal	, Andrew, and il Coal, Iron, & and Tondu [L]	c. [L]- 10	0	-	410
20 Llynvi a	nd Tondu [L]	20	0	5 6	
10 Lydney	k Wigpool Iron	Ore[L] 9	5	9 8	
10 Marbella 10 Midland	Iron Ore Co.	L] 10	0	21/4 2	1/2
10 Monklan	d Iron & Coal	Co. (I.) 10	0	2 2 2 2 2 2	½ pm ¾
4 Mwyndy	Iron Ore [L].		15	2 1	1/2 dis
100 Nant-y-(Iron Ore Co. Iron Co. [L] . Iron & Coal ad Iron & Coal y Iron Ore [L]. Flo & Blaina (8p la Coal and Iro	.c.prf.)100	0	30 35	/2
3 Nerbudd	a Coal and Ire	n[L] 2	%	1% 1	¾ dis
10 Northm	ntn. Coal Iron	&c. [L] 10	0	61/2 7	
10 Northfle	d Iron Co. [L	8	13	3 3	1/2 dis
35 Palmer's	Shipbldg. & I	ron [L] 35	0	81/2 7	1/2 dis
100 Parkgate	Iron Co. [L].	65	0	2 3	pm
20 Pelsall C	oal and Boit [I	14	0	8 8 8	½ pm
50 Rhymne	3 lo & Blaina 8 p. a Coal and Irc b Abercarn Coal ptn. Coal, Iron, d Iron Co. [L]. s Shipbldg. & I fron Co. [L]. fut and Bolt [I onl and Iron [] y Iron Co. [L].	50	0	20 22	1/2 dis
				15½ 16	
100 Shotts In	ron Co. [L] dge Iron and (100	0	70 75	
100 Sheepbri	dge Iron and (Coal [L] 80	0	15 14	1/2 dis
50 Silkstone 50 Somorro	e & Dodw.Cl.&) stro Iron Co. [Iron and Coal	Iron[L] 45	0	44 42	dis
100 Staveley	Trop and Coal	Co III 60	0	191/2 20	
				4 4	½ pm
5 Teesside	Iron & Engine	Works 5	0	2 2	1/4
50 Tredegar	Iron and Coal	, A[L] 26	0	7 6	dis
			0	211/2 22	1/2
10 Vancouv	n Mining Co. [ver Coal [L]	[L] 16	0	14 13 3 2	
			0	-	
25 W.Cumb	perland Iron & 8	Steel[L] 20	0	9 8	1/2 dis
	-				
	WAGON C	COMPAN	IES.		
Shares.		1	Pd.	Clo	s. pr.
10 Birming	ham Wagon C	o. [L] £10	0	1434 15	
10 Ditto	2nd issue	6	0	11/4 1	34 pm
20 British V	pref., 6 per ce Wagon Co. [L]	nt 10	0	111/6 11	78
	CE LAS . XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	10		73/4 8	
			0	3/4	1/4 dis
10 Met. Rai 5 Ditto	1. Car. & Wagon	Co.[L] 5	0	21/2 2	¼ pm ¼ pm
10 Midland	pref., 6 per ce Rail. Car. & W	ag. [[.] 10	0	113/16	1/2 pm
10 Ditto	pref., 6 per cen	t 1	0	par !	% pm
20 North Ce	pref., 6 per cen entral Wagon	Co 20	0	_	
	TITO Oldbrown	5		25/ 2	71
5 Rail. Car	. [L] Oldbury			3 % 3	7/a
5 Ditto	pref., 6 per ce Rolling Stock Wagon Co. [L	nt 5 Oo. [L] 10	0	416 5	/a 34

	TRAMWAYS.
	Issue. Shares. Pt. Cu. 40000 5 Anglo-Argentine [L]
	40000 5
	7140 10Belfast Street Tramwaysall 71
	3050 10Birkenhead, Ordinaryall 6%
3	3000 10 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference all1001
	9290 10Bristol [L] 9 9
	23000 10Bordeaux Tram & Omni. [L]all 10/10/
	24000 10 Dublin
	14690 10 Edinburgh Street Tramwaye ali 14416
3	35000 10 Glasgow Tramway & Omni (Li. 9131)
9	10000 10 Hughes Loco, and Tram, works, all 15
•	7500 10 Hull Street Tramways all 18
	7500 10Imperial [L]all 51
8	35000 10Liverpool Unit. Tram & Om. [L] alllva
8	15000 10 London [L]
	60000 10 North Metropolitan all 190
1	8000 10 Nottingham and District [L] all \$1
	15947 10Provincial [L]
-	6000 10Sheffieldall 11
	5000 10Southamptonall9% 19
1	6000 10Sunderland [L]
	12000 10 Transpaye of France (L)
8	16500 10 Tramways of Germany [L] all %
1	20000 5 Tramways and Gen. Works [L]. all6 1
9	40000 5 Tramways Union [L]all 64
	25000 10 Vale of Clyde 6 6
	15000 10 London Street Tranways al 8 60000 10 North Metropolitan al 4 8000 10 North Metropolitan al 4 15947 10 Provincial [L] al 4 15947 10 Provincial [L] al 4 15947 10 Provincial [L] al 4 10000 10 Sheffield al 4 10000 10 Sunderland [L] al 4 10000 10 Sunderland [L] al 4 12000 10 Tranways of France [L] al 4 15000 10 Tranways of Germany [L] 10 Tranways of Germany [L] 10 Tranways of Germany [L] 1
0	
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES
8	Shares. Pd. Clos. pt.
"	Btk. Anglo-American 100 0 65% WA
1	10 Brazilian Submarine
1	10 Brazilian Submarine
3	10 Eastern
	10 Great Northern 10 0 9% 9%
B	25 Indo-European 25 0 24½ 25%
	10 Mediterranean Extension 10 0 2% 35
8	8 Reuters
	10 West India and Panama 10 0240 22 11
,	10 West India and Panama
1	8 Retuters 8 0 99 199 8 Retuters 9 100 0 .29 18 10 West India and Panama. 10 0 159 18 20 Western and Brazilian. 20 0 7 78 \$100 West Union, 7p.c. Mort. Bonds \$100120 115
1	Trees of the property of the state of the st
11	
	MISCELLANEOUS
-	25 Apstealian Agricultural 21 10 72 74
8	25 Apstealian Agricultural 21 10 72 74
-	25 Australian Agricultural
3 8	25 Australian Agricultural
8	25 Australian Agricultural
8 8 11	25 Australian Agricultural
8 8	25 Australian Agricultural
8 8 11 11	25 Australian Agricultural
3 8 11 11 11 11 11 11	25 Australian Agricultural
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3 8 11 11 11 11 11 11	25 Australian Agricultural
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3 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	25 Australian Agricultural
3 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	25 Australian Agricultural 21 10 72 14 68 10 Brighton Aquarium [L] 10 04 68 168 Cent. of New Jersey Con. Mort. 100 0112 14 25 City of London Real Property 12 03 38 35 Diamond Rock Boring 4 103 38 38 16 Fore Street Warelnouse [L] 14 05 18 15 Foster, Porter, and Co. [L] 10 1015 17 17 17 18 17 Hudson's Bay Company 17 07 18 18 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
3 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	25 Australian Agricultural 21 10 72 14 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
3 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	25 Australian Agricultural 21 10 72 14 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
3 8 11 9 5 5	25 Australian Agricultural 21 10 72 14 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
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